

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

The World's Daily Newspaper

London, Tuesday, February 11, 1997

No. 35,442

Down the Ages, a Look at Aging

Decades-Long Study Refutes Many Stereotypes

By Susan Levine
Washington Post Service

BALTIMORE — Every two years without fail, Bill and Ann Gladman drive to Baltimore and check into Johns Hopkins Bayview Medical Center. For three days, they are pinched and prodded, weighed and scanned, interrogated about how they think and feel, and forced to run until they're breathless.

After decades of visits, they no longer bother to count the tests. But the doctors do, and what they have learned from the Gladmans and more than 2,400 other volunteers of all ages may be inspiring news for the elderly and elderly-to-be.

The process of aging, they say, is not a disease.

Known as the Baltimore Longitudinal Study of Aging, the \$6-million-

a-year project is the longest-running inquiry of its kind in the United States and one of the most comprehensive in the world.

From the start, it took a unique tack. Rather than examine morbidity and disease, it would follow healthy, active people and try to define "normal aging."

Repeatedly, the results have contradicted stereotypes about the elderly and shown that aging need not be a loss-lose proposition. Among the landmark findings:

- Personality does not change with age but instead remains remarkably stable through the years. According to research published over the last 15 years, seniors who are depressed or cranky or disengaged usually were much the same as young adults. James Fozard, director of the study, said, "If you want to know what you're going to

be like in retirement, know yourself now."

- Numerous mental capacities show similar constancy. As early as the 1960s, the scientists concluded that vocabulary continues to grow modestly in later life and that problem-solving and reasoning skills are retained. Memory might decline and the brain needs more time to make and execute decisions, but Paul Costa Jr., a psychologist, stressed that those changes do not mean an older person is impaired. "The brain has so much reserve capacity," he said.

- A healthy heart just keeps ticking. Or as Jerome Fleg, a cardiologist, put it, "You won't die of your aging heart." Tests since the late 1970s have proved that cardiac structure and function do not deteriorate over time

See AGING, Page 10

High Court Judge Slain In Madrid

Government Blames Basque Separatists

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MADRID — Two armed attackers shot and killed a Spanish Supreme Court judge outside his home in central Madrid on Monday, the police said.

The judge, Rafael Martinez Empedrado, was shot in the head and died on the way to the hospital.

The government blamed the Basque separatist group ETA, saying that 9-millimeter shell casings found at the scene, along with other evidence, were typical of ETA's weaponry and tactics. The attack came just hours after a car bomb exploded in the southern city of Granada, killing one man and wounding seven. The government also blamed that attack on ETA.

The assassination of Mr. Martinez came as the Supreme Court was confronting ETA's political wing, the Herri Batasuna coalition. The high court had summoned 25 members of Herri Batasuna's executive board for questioning on the coalition's use of an ETA videotape during election campaigning last year.

It was not immediately clear whether Mr. Martinez's slaying was linked to that confrontation. Officials said the judge belonged to a different branch of the high court than the one that had summoned the Herri Batasuna leaders.

Mr. Martinez was shot outside his apartment in an upscale neighborhood of Madrid, one block from Retiro Park. The assailants fled, leaving the



Judge Rafael Martinez Empedrado of the Spanish Supreme Court.

wounded judge on the sidewalk. An ambulance arrived within minutes.

Mr. Martinez was declared dead on arrival at a hospital a few blocks away. The police closed off streets for two blocks around the shooting site, fearing a car bomb.

Last week, five Herri Batasuna board members were arrested after they ignored Supreme Court summonses. More members of the coalition were expected to be arrested over the coming week.

On Monday, the body of one Herri Batasuna board member was found hours before he was due to appear before the court. Eugenio Aramburo, 41, was found hanged in a house in the Basque town of Mallabia, an apparent suicide, a spokeswoman for Herri Batasuna said.

(Reuters, AP)

Rioting Hits West China As Muslims Battle Police

10 Deaths Reported; Security Forces Quell 1,000 Separatists

By Steven Mufson
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — Riots broke out in a western Chinese town as about 1,000 Muslim separatists battled the police, destroyed shops and burned cars, according to reports Monday by Western news agencies and a Hong Kong newspaper.

More than 10 persons were killed, more than 100 injured and as many as 500 arrested before security forces quelled the unrest Wednesday and Thursday in the town of Yining, about 50 kilometers (30 miles) from the border of the former Soviet republic of Kazakhstan, the reports said. The bodies of many victims of the disturbances were burned, reports said.

The unrest was the latest in a series of incidents in the far western province of Xinjiang, a vast but sparsely populated territory in China where tensions have often flared between Han Chinese and the mostly Muslim ethnic Uighurs, who had their own Republic of East Turkestan from 1944 to 1949.

In recent months, there have been bombings by Muslim separatists and several assassinations of pro-Beijing religious figures and government officials. Access to the region is restricted and journalists who have traveled there have been closely monitored.

Covering a sixth of China, Xinjiang has a population of 16.6 million, of whom 38 percent are ethnic Han Chinese, according to Chinese figures.

Despite the region's sparse population, Beijing governments have long viewed the nominally autonomous Xinjiang region as being important to the security of China's western frontier and as an integral part of China. In addition, foreign oil companies have been exploring major deposits of oil and natural gas in a desert area in the territory.

According to an account by Reuters, the latest unrest erupted after a Chinese policeman tried to arrest a Uighur criminal suspect.

Quoting a local source, Reuters said that the suspect and his family resisted arrest. The scene attracted neighbors and onlookers and the crowd swelled to more than 1,000 and turned into rioting.

Later, demonstrators marched on a government building and demanded an end to Han Chinese rule, a Xinjiang government official told Reuters.

Reports quoted local people as saying that a policeman had been stabbed to death and that hundreds of paramilitary police had been called in to restore order.



Rebuilding A Shattered Legal System In Cambodia

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

TA KHMAU, Cambodia — When he was a police officer here in Kandal Province, criminal investigations were straightforward. "We beat the suspects," Ouk Vandath said.

"If we wanted to get water from that glass over there," he added by way of illustration, pointing to a nearby table, "we beat it until it gave us water."

Without equipment, without training, without an education in legal procedures or human rights, the police force is the first point of contact in a primitive judicial process — from arrests to trials to prisons — that has operated for years with few rules or resources.

Like so much in this broken and struggling country, the justice system is only beginning to recover from the mass killings of lawyers, doctors, teachers, monks and other educated people and the destruction of government institutions, including the courts, carried out by the radical Communist Khmer Rouge from 1975 to 1979.

The lawyers were among at least hundreds of thousands and possibly as many as 2 million people who died during the Khmer Rouge years. When the United Nations helped to set up a



Nonn Saroeun, 19, in a Cambodian prison for selling a girl into prostitution, is due to be released, officials said, because of her beauty.

democratic government here in 1993, there were only about five lawyers left in this country of 7 million people.

With the help of several international organizations, Cambodia is now beginning to develop a small corps of lawyers and judges, to train its police officers in proper procedures and to revive the rudiments of a working legal system.

"They had to start a legal system literally from scratch," said Francis James, an American lawyer who helped to found a local nonprofit group called Legal Aid of Cambodia. "No more beating, no more cigarette burns, no more hitting with a rifle butt. You could clear out the prisons today if you re-

viewed the cases on the basis of procedural error.

"When I came here in 1994, the courthouses were in ruins," he said, adding: "In the prisons there were people who had been completely forgotten. Nobody knew why they were there or whether they had already completed their sentences."

A year ago, Mr. Ouk Vandath, who had become increasingly uneasy about the beatings by his fellow officers, began a new career as one of a small corps of barefoot public defenders working in the innovative Kandal Pro-

See JUSTICE, Page 10

For Many, Europe Starts at Lampedusa

Illegal Migrants Find Italian Island a User-Friendly Place to Land

By Celestine Bohlen
New York Times Service

LAMPEDUSA, Italy — In recent years, this lonely patch of Italy, a windswept island that lies closer to Africa than to Europe, has seen thousands of illegal immigrants arrive on its shores.

Wet and bedraggled, they arrive from Tunisia by the boatful, only to be greeted by the Italian authorities and sent on their way — not home, but to government processing centers in Sicily. There they are housed, fed and provided with an expulsion order that

gives them 15 days to leave the country — which most do, heading farther north in Europe.

Offering the easy prospect of securing what amounts to a 15-day visa to remain in Italy, Lampedusa has become a natural stepping stone for North Africans seeking jobs and a better life in the European Union, where borders are becoming a thing of the past.

"In 1992, when the illegal immigration phenomenon began, they preferred to go directly to Sicily, where they could hide in the countryside," said Captain Salvatore Orani, who heads the Italian Coast Guard here.

"When they realized that they didn't need to hide because they had a 15-day pass, then they started coming here, because the crossing is shorter and safer."

The surge in boat traffic — typically wooden Tunisian trawlers packed with 30 or 40 people — peaked here last fall when 1,519 immigrants were intercepted in October and escorted to the ferry that makes the daily eight-hour trip to Sicily. Once, when the seas were too rough, a charter flight was arranged to carry the immigrants to Sicily.

See ITALY, Page 10

Swedes End Silence on Nazis

A Not-So-Glorious Story of Doing Business With Hitler

By Fred Barbash
Washington Post Service

STOCKHOLM — On the overall moral balance sheet of the Holocaust, Sweden and the name of one of its great industrialist families, Wallenberg, are revered.

While others stood by as Jews were slaughtered, Sweden took steps to rescue them, deploying, most famously, the diplomat Raoul Wallenberg, whose

heroism in occupied Hungary saved thousands of Jewish lives.

Fifty years of scholarship have reinforced that proud part of Sweden's story as a neutral nation during World War II. But it is only part of the story.

The other part is that Sweden, and the vast Wallenberg financial empire, made money and acquired looted gold from doing business with the Nazis. While this is an old story of Sweden's wartime past, compared to the prettier chapters it has been ignored, a story of questions rarely asked, answers rarely furnished.

Half a century later, the silence is coming to an end.

With information from newly plucked archives casting light on the era throughout Europe, new accusations are being made against Sweden's wartime government and the Wallenbergs — not Raoul, who remains untainted, but particularly his uncles Jacob and Marcus, who ran the family enterprises. From some of the news media here, from the Jewish community and from others, pressure is growing for an accounting.

See SWEDES, Page 10

Saddam's Clan Is Reeling From Blows and Threats

Signs of Disruption Grow After Attack on Son

By Barton Gellman
Washington Post Service

AMMAN, Jordan — Uday Hussein, 32, the eldest son and heir-apparent of President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, wheeled his expensive car into Baghdad's plush Mansour district shortly after sundown two months ago, pulling up a few hundred yards from Iraqi intelligence headquarters.

He knew the neighborhood intimately. Mansour's shopping boulevards were regular backdrops to the brutal, hard-drinking nightlife that left reports of rapes and shootings in his wake. This night, Dec. 12, there was a difference: The blood to be shed would be Uday's.

Two gunmen in jogging suits and helmets, somehow pinpointing Uday's whereabouts at a vulnerable moment, appeared beside his car. According to Iraqi opposition figures here, claiming eyewitness information, one poured automatic rifle fire through Uday's open car window at point-blank range while the other shot into the air to keep pedestrians at bay.

Repercussions from the attack, which left Uday gravely wounded, have brought spasms of vengeance and betrayal into Mr. Saddam's innermost family and raised new questions about his grip on power. Because the gunmen tracked down their target despite a web of secrecy, false convoys and body doubles, the assassination attempt raised the specter of an inside job. And because the gunmen have yet to be found, the organizers of the attack remain a potential threat to the regime.

Mr. Saddam's wife, Sajida Talfah, is under house arrest, along with daughters Raghad and Rana, according to

Iraqi, American and other Western sources. Uday, whose condition was officially described as "not a matter of concern," is now reported to be partly paralyzed by spinal injuries, at risk of losing a leg to gangrene and suffering from major wounds to the stomach and bladder.

Perhaps most threatening of all, the identities of Uday's would-be assassins have not come to light despite a purge involving hundreds of executions and thousands of arrests, according to sources privy to Jordanian government intelligence data. Having deprived Mr. Saddam of his No. 2 and shattered the myth of invincibility that helped keep both of them alive, the assailants have melted away.

The fall of Mr. Saddam has been predicted many times since the 1990-91 Gulf War, but his regime has proven difficult to assess, and it is clearly more resilient than its enemies had supposed. Nevertheless, there is little doubt that his clan-centered government, which bested power on, and removed it from, his sons, half-brothers and cousins over the years, has absorbed unprecedented blows of late.

Less than a year ago, Mr. Saddam had his two sons-in-law killed. Hussein Kamel Hassan Majeed and Saddam Kamel Hassan Majeed had defected from top security posts and then returned from Jordanian exile on promises of forgiveness. His wife, Sajida, whom Jordanian witnesses said delivered her husband's personal guarantee to her daughters and their husbands, turned bitterly against Mr. Saddam when he had the men killed anyway.

See IRAQ, Page 10

AGENDA

24 More Reported Slain in Algeria

At the end of Algeria's most violent holy month of Ramadan since a Muslim insurgency began five years ago, armed groups killed 24 people, sources told Agence France-Presse on Monday.

In the most brutal attack, attackers

disguised as policemen in the south Algerian suburb of Eucalyptus were reported Friday to have slit the throats of 14 civilians from three families.

Another group killed a couple and their six-month-old child, the sources reported. Page 6.

Statements by G-7 Drive Dollar Lower

The dollar lost ground against virtually all other major currencies Monday as markets took account of weekend statements from officials of the Group of Seven leading industrial nations suggesting that its two-year rally had gone far enough.

The currency markets "have reacted in an appropriate way," the Bundesbank's president, Hans Tietmeyer, said as the dollar fell against the Deutsche mark and the yen.

Few analysts, however, seem to expect a softening-dollar trend to go far or to last long. Some called the dollar's weakness only a pause, not a reversal of its recent advances. Page 19.

The Dollar

	Monday @ 4 P.M.	previous close
New York	1.6554	1.6615
DM	1.6408	1.6335
Pound	1.2277	1.2325
Yen	5.591	5.596

The Dow

	Monday close	previous close
-51.29	6806.54	6857.83

S&P 500

	Monday @ 4 P.M.	previous close
Change	784.99	789.56

Books	Page 9.
Crossword	Page 11.
Opinion	Pages 8-9.
Sports	Pages 26-27.
International Classified	Page 4.



Above All, Personal Advice / Her Highness or His?

Kleo Patra, the Queen Bee of Belgrade TV

By Chris Hedges
New York Times Service

BELGRADE — Kleo Patra, the Balkan Prophet, addressed by followers as her highness, her excellency, her holiness, swept into the television studio wearing a fake leopard-skin cape, tossed it aside and called on a makeup artist to begin work as he sat in a self-styled throne.

War and political upheaval are nothing new to the Balkans and neither are flamboyant fortune-tellers.

"They are all over the country," said Soezana Stojilovic, a lawyer. "And the worse the situation gets, the more we have. The papers are filled with ads for these fortune-tellers. I am amazed at how many people, even those who are educated, go to them."

Kleo Patra, a 36-year-old transvestite who says that in a previous life he was the ancient Egyptian queen, is Serbia's pre-eminent soothsayer. His clients pay \$80, the equivalent of a month's salary, for a session and they include Mirjana Markovic, the wife of President Slobodan Milosevic.

Bearing long flowing red locks and wearing diaphanous outfits, he is a regular on the celebrity social circuit. And the Balkan Prophet, despite being well over 200 pounds (90 kilograms), does a brisk business selling diet teas, something called Kleo tablets, which he says make users more vital, beauty creams and books on astrology.

Kleo Patra, who often talks about himself in the third person and litters his speech with ripe street slang, has a weekly half-hour television program on Sundays called "Meet Your Destiny." It is broadcast on the Pink entertainment network, which is operated by the government.

For personal problems, he dispenses advice that would make most Western therapists wince. He also makes political predictions and is a firm supporter of Mr. Milosevic, calling him "a man sent to the Serbs by God."

HE WARNS viewers that "Serbs are a doomed people destined to slaughter themselves in catastrophic wars in the next century," but he had more reassuring words for a foreign visitor.

"Don't worry about America," he said. "In your country I just see lots of floods."

Kleo Patra — the name is on his passport — has little time for the demonstrators who have filled the streets of Belgrade. The fortune-teller said he worried that many of the protesters had become mixed up with "black magic."

People turn to him primarily for personal



Kleo Patra, who says that in a previous life he was the Egyptian queen, is Serbia's pre-eminent soothsayer.

advice. In a large stack of letters were several from women pursuing much younger men, including one who had a crush on the high-school classmate of her son.

Other letters talked of marriages that had gone sour.

"I tell couples who have trouble that they each have to go out and find new sexual partners," he said. "Usually one of them loves the idea and the other has to be persuaded. But, as I always say on my

show, if you love someone you have to be able to give them up for others to love. For Kleo Patra, physical betrayal does not exist."

His celebrity status, he said, had led some clients to pursue him.

"One boy thought I was the Virgin Mary," he said, lowering his head as if embarrassed and putting his hand to his cheek. "Imagine. I just got up and locked the door and told him he could come anytime for free. He could always go right to

the front of the line." To those who are struggling to live with unemployment, who lost family members in the Balkan war or who have become refugees, Kleo Patra usually offers a brighter future.

In two letters read on a recent program, women who lost their homes in the war spoke of suicide. In both cases Kleo Patra told them it would be a huge mistake because "your future is happy and successful."

"I see that all the Serbs who were driven out of Croatia and Bosnia and lost their homes in the war will get them back, or at least get money back," he said. "Anyway, I read somewhere that this is international law."

But while describing himself as a "cosmopolitan humanitarian," the fortune-teller acknowledged that he did not take kindly to criticism.

Angered by a recent report in the local press that accused him of being a sham, he said he was arranging "to beat that so-called reporter like a cat."

When asked if a lawsuit might not be more appropriate he slammed his huge, beefy palm on the desk top.

"In this country the only law is the iron bar," he said.

He abruptly switched to his trademark soft television voice.

"Kleo Patra carries a Colt automatic pistol," he said delicately. "It was given to her by a minister to the government."

AS HE spoke the phone rang and a distraught husband, a regular client, came on the line. Kleo Patra switched on the speaker phone.

The man was calling from the Bosnian Serb city of Banja Luka, and wanted to talk about his mistress.

Kleo Patra has warned that she is out to get his money.

"I want to sleep with her," the caller said, "even if it means I will die as soon as I am finished."

"Well," said the Balkan Prophet, "this is about sex."

"No," said the man.

"Yes, Kleo Patra," the wife said, grabbing the phone. "He won't tell you, but that's what he wants."

Sometimes to keep the program moving along the Balkan Prophet will ask himself questions — and answer them.

"Kleo Patra," he said in a stern voice, "how is it that people pay you so much money, that you have a villa in the best part of town, that you vacation in Miami and drive a Mercedes, while most people in Serbia can barely find enough money to eat?"

"Thank you for your question," he said, switching again into his soft, high-pitched voice. "You see, people believe in me, in my God."

Envoy to Taiwan Faces New Query

Clinton Appointee Is Accused Of Using Post To Pursue Deals

By Sara Fritz
and Peter Y. Hong
Los Angeles Times

TAIPEI — A U.S. government investigation of a former American envoy to Taiwan, which began with charges that he had improperly solicited foreign contributions to President Bill Clinton's re-election campaign, has expanded to new allegations that he used his diplomatic position for private business pursuits, according to U.S. officials.

The envoy, James Wood, a former Washington lobbyist, urged several leading Taiwan businessmen to "dump" one company that was handling their interests in the United States and to consider hiring another headed by one of his friends, according to two Taiwan men familiar with the conversations.

And two Taiwan arms dealers reportedly said Mr. Wood offered to broker a private sale of weapons, according to a Taiwan editor who testified about the matter in a pending lawsuit.

U.S. officials said FBI investigators were looking into those charges, which came after a string of allegations that Mr. Wood assertively sought campaign contributions by arguing, according to sources in Taiwan, that they owed the president money in return for his defense of their security interests. An inquiry by the State Department inspector-general's office has been subpoenaed by the FBI investigation.

After U.S. Navy aircraft carriers were sent to the Taiwan Strait last year to protect the island during Chinese missile tests, Mr. Wood told a number of people, including Farris Chang, a leader of Taiwan's main opposition party, the Democratic Progressive Party, that the action cost the United States "a lot of money" and urged his Taiwanese contacts to find a way to "reciprocate," according

to Mr. Chang. Mr. Wood's post was managing director of the American Institute in Taiwan for two years until his resignation Jan. 17. The quasi-public institute serves as the U.S. government's diplomatic representative to the island nation in lieu of an embassy.

The fund-raising allegations against Mr. Wood are part of a wider Justice Department inquiry into the solicitation of illegal Asian donations by a one-time Democratic Party fundraiser, John Huang, and other supporters of Mr. Clinton. Foreigners who are not legal permanent residents of the United States are barred by law from contributing money to U.S. elections.

Other allegations under investigation by the FBI, according to sources close to the probe, involve statutes that bar U.S. officials from using their positions for private gain.

The Wood controversy is particularly troublesome for the White House because, unlike the case with other aspects of the fund-raising scandal, responsibility cannot be directed in part at party campaign functionaries.

Mr. Wood, an Arkansas, has been a close friend of Mr. Clinton since the 1960s and was the president's hand-picked emissary to Taiwan. His problems follow those of several other friends of Mr. Clinton who received prominent government appointments, and came in a volatile region in which the United States has sensitive national security interests.

Mr. Wood, who lives in the Washington area, did not respond to calls seeking comment on the allegations. In an interview with Newsweek magazine in October, he denied pressuring businessmen for donations. But when asked if he ever told any to get in touch with Mr. Huang to make political contributions, he replied, "That could have happened."

TRAVEL UPDATE

Lobbyists Ask for EU Speed Limits

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Mandatory speed limits on all major European roads and random breath tests to detect drivers who have drunk too much alcohol should be among measures used to cut 20,000 from the European Union's annual road death toll.

The call for a package of safety initiatives came Monday from the European Transport Safety Council as it launched a campaign to get EU governments to commit themselves to cutting annual road deaths from the current 45,000 to 25,000 people by 2005.

More than half those killed recently have been car users, while those on two-wheeled motor vehicles and pedestrians each accounted for about 15 percent of deaths.

French Transport Strike: No Letup

TOULOUSE, France (AP) — Commuters in several French provincial cities Monday faced a fifth day of reduced transport Monday, as strikers refused to give up demands for earlier retirement and a shorter work week.

Bus drivers in this southern French city said they would stay off the job after an all-night bargaining session broke down over their demands for retirement at 55 and a 35-hour work week. In recent days, the strike has shut down or severely reduced service in more than a dozen cities.

Ukraine Trims Airport Capacity

KIEV (Reuters) — The Ukrainian government has ordered a cut in the number of airports serving international routes because it cannot afford to pay customs and passport control officers, a government spokesman said Monday.

Sources said seven airports will have their rights to serve international flights removed, down from a current total of 16.

American Airlines and its pilots' union, seeking to head off a strike, began holding federally mediated talks over their contract dispute. (AP)

On March 13, the International Herald Tribune will publish a Special Report on:

The Telecommunications Industry

- Among the topics to be covered are:
- The underwired Eastern Europe market.
- Fierce competition in Asia among US carriers and local carriers.
- The rise of mobile telecommunications.
- A look at the giant German telecom market.
- Latin America and Africa — the battle over potentially lucrative markets.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

This section coincides with the CeBIT fair in Hannover. For a full synopsis and advertising rates, please contact the Supplemental department in Paris. Fax: (33-1) 41 43 92 13 or e-mail: supplement@iht.com

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Rebel Advances Bring War in Zaire to Turning Point

By Stephen Buckley
Washington Post Service

GOMA, Zaire — Zairian rebel forces have captured or are threatening several key cities and towns in eastern Zaire to what may be a decisive turn in their guerrilla war against President Mobutu Sese Seko's government in Kinshasa.

The rebels' moves toward Kisangani, Zaire's fourth largest city, and their taking of Kalemie, in the strategic province of Shaba, have alarmed the government, which announced a counter-offensive three weeks ago but has little to show for it. The

rebel advances came in the fourth month of a conflict that many fear could explode into a regional war or lead to further dissolution of this troubled nation, the second largest in sub-Saharan Africa.

The insurgent force, which started its campaign in late October, says it controls a stretch of territory at least 960 kilometers (600 miles) long along Zaire's eastern border with Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi. Although government officials have publicly disputed rebel claims in recent days, playing down or denying reports of rebel advances in eastern Zaire,

privately government forces "are very worried," said one diplomat in the region.

"They are describing the situation as very grave," added the diplomat, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

Zaire began its counter-offensive, with help from several hundred mercenaries, after the rebel force, known as the Alliance of Democratic Forces for the Liberation of the Congo (Zaire), swept through several towns and cities in eastern Zaire in eight weeks. The rebel troops, believed to number several thousand, shut several camps of Rwandan refugees between late October and mid-November, seizing at least 600,000 scrambling horses.

The rebels, whose leader says his goal is to overthrow Marshal Mobutu, called for negotiations, but the government rejected the overtures. Instead, the army has tried to retake lost territory and has largely failed.

Government troops, who make the equivalent of 50 cents a month, frequently flee

as rebels approach, as was apparently the case twice this week when the rebels took the towns of Shabunda and Kalemie. Shabunda is about 175 kilometers west of Lake Kivu; Kalemie is on Lake Tanganyika, to the south.

"You can't really call this a war," the diplomat said. "A war is when two sides are engaging each other. Right now, the government soldiers simply are not fighting."

If that continues, the government's worries about the imminent fall of Kisangani and the province of Shaba may be well-founded.

Kisangani, in north-central Zaire, is the base of the counter-offensive. It has one of the few airports in eastern Zaire and sits along the strategically important Zaire River.

Diplomats and aid workers say they believe that the rebels may take Kisangani within days. Indeed, rebel movements prompted international relief workers to evacuate the city Friday because of fears of impending violence.

But at least as important is

the mineral-rich province of Shaba, home to the rebel leader, Laurent Kabila. Shaba, in southeastern Zaire, became a semi-autonomous region after two rebellions during the 1970s.

Diplomats say that government officials have expressed concern that the rebels will overtake Lubumbashi, Shaba's major city, after capturing Kalemie. If the rebels take Lubumbashi, they will control about one-third of Zaire. The fall of Lubumbashi would be the regime's "worst nightmare," a political analyst said.

The rebels' apparent successes are said to have prompted the government to call upon African nations to help by sending troops. Diplomats say the regime has sought help from Egypt, Togo and Morocco.

Egypt and Togo have denied that Zaire made such a request. Marshal Mobutu, who returned to Zaire on Friday after medical tests in France, stopped in Morocco before coming home but denies that

he asked for troops. Morocco sent soldiers to help put down the Shaba rebellions.

Meanwhile, the conflict has hurt aid workers' efforts to help 200,000 to 300,000 Rwandan refugees remaining in eastern Zaire. Relief agencies reported last week that tens of thousands of refugees scattered from their camps as rebel troops approached.

Strike in Kinshasa

A strike call by the opposition closed touch of Zaire's capital Monday, with the central bank open but many shops, businesses and government offices closed, Reuters reported from Kinshasa.

The main opposition party, the Sacred Union of the Radical Opposition, led by W. Mahumba. Etienne Tshisekedi, called the protest to demand the removal of Prime Minister Leon Kengo wa Dondo.

The opposition attacked Mr. Kengo's conduct of the war in the east and accused him of stalling promised elections as a way of hanging on to power.

A Control Tower Error Blamed for Lagos Crash

Agence France-Presse

LAGOS — The Nigerian air disaster in November that claimed the lives of 142 people was caused by an error at the Lagos airport control tower, diplomatic sources said Monday.

The sources and local media reported that an official inquiry into the crash had discovered that the pilot of the fated plane was forced to change course suddenly to avoid another aircraft that was taking off using the same flight path.

As he did so, he lost control of the Boeing 727, which crashed into a swampy lagoon Nov. 7 as it

was coming in to land. Neither the aircraft nor any of the 8 crew members and 134 passengers have been recovered.

No official confirmation has been given of this version of events. At the end of January, the Nigerian aviation authorities said they would shortly be able to shed some light on the cause of the disaster.

According to the reports Monday, Flight 086, a domestic flight operated by Aviation Development Co., had been cleared to land at Lagos while another Boeing 727 was taking off using the same flight path.

Offshore... companies, trusts, bank accounts, credit cards, legal second passports, alternative citizenship, tax free residency... expertly arranged

The Offshore Professionals Tel +44 1624 801801 Fax +44 1624 801800
INTERNATIONAL COMPANY SERVICES LIMITED
Established in 1977 http://www.ICSL.com

WEATHER

Europe

City	Today			Tomorrow		
	High	Low	W	High	Low	W
Algarve	80/86	64/61	77/62	80/86	64/61	77/62
Amsterdam	54/61	54/41	11/62	7/64	4/36	11/62
Athens	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Berlin	54/61	54/41	14/57	7/64	4/36	14/57
Birmingham	14/57	9/41	10/61	11/62	8/46	10/61
Bombay	14/57	9/41	10/61	11/62	8/46	10/61
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Bucharest	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires	80/86	64/61	64/46	80/86	64/61	64/46
Buenos Aires						

THE AMERICAS

Clinton's Whitewater Partner Changes Story

By James Risen
Los Angeles Times

WASHINGTON — In an attempt to avoid prison, President Bill Clinton's former Whitewater business partner has changed his story and told prosecutors that Mr. Clinton attended a 1986 meeting in which an illegal loan was discussed, according to The New Yorker magazine.

James McDougal told the magazine that he had told Whitewater prosecutors Mr. Clinton was present at the meeting in which an illegal loan of \$300,000 to Mr. McDougal's wife was discussed with David Hale, a businessman who specialized in brokering loans involving the Small Business Administration.

In the past, Mr. McDougal has repeatedly denied that Mr. Clinton attended any such meeting. Mr. Hale testified that Mr. Clinton pressured him to make the loan during the meeting and warned him not to speak about it.

In videotaped testimony last year in the fraud and conspiracy trial of Mr. McDougal and his former wife, Susan, Mr. Clinton denied that he was at the meeting with Mr. Hale and also denied that he

ever sought to pressure Mr. Hale into making the loan. Mr. McDougal testified at the same trial that the meeting with Mr. Clinton and Mr. Hale never took place.

A White House spokesman said Sunday that neither the White House nor Mr. Clinton's attorneys would have any further comment.

Mr. Hale's allegation that Mr. Clinton pressured him to make the loan has long been one of the most explosive charges in the entire Whitewater affair. The office of Kenneth Starr, the White House independent counsel, has never been able to take the allegation very far because Mr. Clinton and the McDougals have denied it for years.

But the McDougals were convicted in the trial last year, and Mr. McDougal is now trying to cut a deal with the White House prosecutors to avoid prison in exchange for his testimony against the president.

In the New Yorker article, Mr. McDougal said he failed five lie-detector tests, administered privately before his Whitewater conviction. During those tests, he denied Mr. Clinton knew about the loan and said Mr. Clinton never met Mr. McDougal and Mr. Hale to discuss it.

Mr. McDougal has turned over the results of those lie-detector tests to Mr. Starr. "I flunked every time," Mr. McDougal told the magazine. "I was trying to get by the test. I found they're hard to get around."

Mrs. McDougal, who is now in jail for her refusal to answer questions before the Whitewater grand jury in Little Rock, Arkansas, told the magazine that her former husband was "wildly excited" about giving the lie-detector test results to the independent counsel.

She also said Mr. McDougal tried to convince her to testify against Mr. Clinton. But she still says that she does not know of any illegal activity by either Mr. Clinton or his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton.

In a jailhouse interview, Mrs. McDougal told The New Yorker that she mistrusted the independent counsel. She said she felt like a pawn in a politically motivated crusade to get the Clintons.

Her former husband, she said, nearly persuaded her to talk before her sentencing hearing last summer following her conviction. But she changed her mind following a conference call during which Ray Jahn, a member of Mr.

Starr's staff, mentioned the mandate to investigate the Clintons.

In the New Yorker article, Mr. McDougal suggested that his former wife might have had another reason not to testify against Mr. Clinton. The two, he alleged, had had an affair.

Mr. McDougal said that in 1982, he called his home to see if his wife had arrived safely from a trip to Europe, and found himself listening to a phone conversation already in progress between his wife and Mr. Clinton.

"They were intimate," Mr. McDougal told the magazine. "There was no doubt in my mind."

Mr. McDougal also said he later asked her if she was having an affair with Mr. Clinton, and she acknowledged that she was.

In the same article, Mrs. McDougal denied the charge. "I'm a small-town girl, a Southern Baptist," she said. "I wouldn't do it."

She said instead that her husband had wanted her to have an affair with Mr. Clinton.

Mrs. McDougal was found guilty of fraud and sentenced to two years in jail, a verdict she is appealing.

POLITICAL NOTES

A Ritual Gnashing of Biomedical Teeth

WASHINGTON — There were no reports of medical researchers drinking champagne from beakers after Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala presented her department's \$375.8 billion budget last week. Even so, 1998 promises to be reasonably fruitful for those working in the biomedical sciences.

That promise comes not from President Bill Clinton's budget figures, but from an awareness that biomedical research enjoys enormous support in the Senate and the House, and that Mr. Clinton can moderate his requests in this area, knowing Congress will pump up the figures in the horse-trading to come.

The script, of course, called for scientists and their supporters to grumble appropriately. Calculations by National Institutes of Health economists predict that the cost of scientific research will increase 3 percent during 1997 (about 0.5 percent faster than the predicted rise in the consumer price index), which makes the National Institutes of Health's proposed increase of 2.6 percent for fiscal 1998 a net decline in buying power.

Senator Connie Mack, Republican of Florida, who last month introduced a resolution calling for a doubling of the NIH budget to \$25.5 billion over the next five years, called the agency's proposed increase "paltry" and "absolutely unacceptable."

But when the wailing and gnashing of teeth subsided, several veterans of the government research enterprise conceded that the life-sciences budget could have been a whole lot worse, given the competition from other programs and the enormous pressures on the president to balance the budget. And, they believe, money is on the way.

"The biomedical research community is looking at the president's budget as something they hope and perhaps expect will be expanded on," said John Sumic of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology in Bethesda, Maryland. (WP)

Gun Lobby Leader Survives Internal Shot

WASHINGTON — Wayne LaPierre Jr., the National Rifle Association's executive vice president, has survived an internal assault on his leadership of one of Washington's most powerful lobbies — at least for the time being.

After two days of heated and often personal debate, the group's board Sunday blocked proposed changes to the organization's bylaws that would have weakened Mr. LaPierre's authority and increased the power of the board. One of the changes would have reduced the number of votes needed to remove an officer, such as Mr. LaPierre, from three-fourths to a simple majority of the 76-member board.

The perceived efforts to oust Mr. LaPierre stemmed in part from the concerns of his critics that the gun lobby had been running multimillion-dollar deficits, that membership was sliding and that the group was steadily losing influence and stature. (WP)

Quote/Unquote:

Representative Michael Forbes, Republican of New York, who voted against Newt Gingrich to be speaker of the House and is being ostracized by many of his colleagues: "I'm not above playing hardball with them. Bottom line, we've got some close votes coming up and they need my vote." (NYT)

Away From Politics

• Hospitals in New York have begun open mandatory testing of all newborns for HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, in the first such program in the United States. (AP)

• California has reached a tentative \$89 million deal to buy, restore and preserve the Bolca Chica wetlands, home to rare bird species, after more than 20 years of wrangling. (AP)

• A gas pipeline explosion near Kalama, Washington, has revealed no evidence of sabotage, according to investigators. (AP)

• The U.S. Army wants to buy 331,000 acres (132,000 hectares) of public land in the Mojave Desert in California, a proposal that has angered some environmentalists and desert users. (AP)

What Price Defiance? Gingrich Foe Now an Outcast

By Melinda Henneberger
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In the congressional dining room, where backslapping and bean soup are always on the menu, Representative Susan Molinari walked past her colleague and fellow New York Republican, Representative Michael Forbes, without a word or a look.

"It's very high school," Mr. Forbes said as he returned to his table one day last week.

Ever since Mr. Forbes flouted the Republican leadership by becoming the first in his party to announce that he would not vote for Newt Gingrich for House speaker, he has felt like the class outcast.

"The prom king and queen don't want to be seen talking to me," he said earlier that day, referring to Ms. Molinari and her husband, Representative Bill Paxos, also a New York Republican. "Every time they see me they give me one of these," he said, and demonstrated the technique of moving from one side of a narrow Capitol hallway to the other while taking great interest in the ceiling. Others have shunned him, too, he says, "mostly leadership and wannabe leadership types."

No serious retribution has been reported among any of the five Republicans who voted against Mr. Gingrich, as Mr. Forbes did, or the five who voted "present" rather than vote for the

speaker after he admitted providing inaccurate information to a House ethics committee investigating his use of tax-exempt funds for political activities.

Most of those involved have declined to speak about any repercussions, and much of the unpleasantness that Mr. Forbes describes falls into the category of petty humiliations, like leaving the chairs on either side of him empty in a packed Republican Party meeting. But for a politician — perhaps the ultimate social animal — the withholding of those ritual arm grabs and two-handed shakes is in itself a form of punishment.

Mr. Forbes was once a wildly enthusiastic supporter of Mr. Gingrich. In an interview just after being elected to

Congress two years ago, Mr. Forbes regularly invoked the speaker and called him a hero, a visionary and a mentor.

Then, six weeks ago, Mr. Forbes stunned colleagues with the announcement that he could not in good conscience continue to support the speaker, who he said had betrayed their common conservative cause and lost credibility and effectiveness.

Since then, Mr. Forbes has been the focus of an intense attention that is new for him, and that he seems to find a little uncomfortable — but at the same time not altogether unenjoyable. Being at odds with his party in such a dramatic way is new, too, and that holds no allure.

It is unlikely that Mr. Forbes's defection will cost him support in New York's First Congressional District, the moderate, swing district on Long Island, where Mr. Gingrich is a hugely unpopular figure.

And Representative Peter King, a fellow Long Island Republican, said that ultimately neither the local nor the national party could afford to indulge any revenge fantasies against Mr. Forbes.

"If I were Mike, I would be looking over my shoulder a little bit," Mr. King said, "but that's the type of thing you can do when you have a lot of money and a big majority. They'll be scrambling just to keep the majority."

Sobriety Tests Crash School Dances

By Tim Golden
New York Times Service

PIEDMONT, California — With his girlfriend on his arm and a tuxedo borrowed from his father on his back, Adam Taylor, 18, paused just inside the door of the Piedmont High School Winter Formal dance to appraise the goings on. Something puffed his mouth into a crooked, subversive smile.

"High school only lasts for so long," he said, setting off toward a crowd of his friends.

Waiting directly in Mr. Taylor's path, however, was his old history teacher, Mr. Garvin. And waiting in Mr. Garvin's hands was a small, battery-powered breathalyzer.

Mr. Taylor looked suspiciously at the device. Mr. Garvin looked suspiciously at Mr. Taylor. On the teacher's instructions, the senior attached a disposable mouthpiece to the device, took a deep breath and blew.

Fun is not what it used to be at Piedmont High, a medium-sized public school that sits in the affluent hills above Oakland and on the frontier of an ever-more-aggressive movement in American schools to stop the use of alcohol and drugs by teenagers.

Spurred in part by a ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court in 1995 that expanded the authority of school administrators to search students, educators say, at least several hundred schools around the country have added tests for alcohol to the metal detectors and drug-testing that are already familiar in some U.S. schools.

At Piedmont, no student may enter a school dance, prom or graduation-night party anywhere without first submitting to a low-tech version of the sobriety tests given by highway patrol officers. At scores of other schools in California, teachers and administrators are using similar devices to check students who appear intoxicated on campus, at football games or at after-school events.

In Arlington, Texas, school officials voted unanimously on Thursday to check all high school students for alcohol as they enter their year-end proms. For breath-tester companies, anguished vice principals have become a promising new market.

Several recent court decisions notwithstanding, civil libertarians say they are disturbed by the trend.

"The idea of zero tolerance has gotten a lot of attention down here, but we don't think that what they're doing is constitutional," Carrie Sperling, regional director of the North Texas office of the American Civil Liberties Union, said of Arlington's policy.

At Piedmont High, where the mean household income was \$128,900 last year, the parental universe includes "a lot of lawyers," as the history



Lauren Tokar, 17, and Joseph Petta, 16, had to submit to a pre-dance breath test.

teacher, Daniel Garvin, put it, and probably a disproportionate number of civil libertarians. Even so, adult opposition to the policy has all but disappeared.

"It was very controversial the first time around because it did seem like an intrusion," said Patricia Allen, whose daughter, Whitney, is a senior at the school. "But I don't think the kids think it's that big a deal anymore."

The students articulate their positions differently. "A lot of students think, 'Breathalyzers — that's retarded,'" said Liz Adams, 16. "Less people go, and it's less wild on the dance floor. But I don't really mind it — we just leave early."

Students said a considerable number of juniors and seniors had boycotted the dances since breath-testing was introduced

in the fall of 1995. According to a survey of students last spring, 45 percent opposed breath tests, 27 percent did not like them but were willing to tolerate them, and 13 percent endorsed their use. Another 13 percent had no opinion or did not respond.

"A lot more kids will turn to drugs," said Kristi Shave, 18, a former supporter of the boycott who noted that the alcohol-detection equipment would not detect drug use. "We're teenagers. We don't feel comfortable without being kind of, you know, tanked."

A few years ago, teachers at Piedmont High say they began to sense a cloud gathering overhead. "We watched the character of our dances change," said the principal, Pam Bradford. "You found beer cans on kids. You found

kids in the bathrooms, and they couldn't function. It just became very stressful."

At the end of a sometimes tumultuous meeting in October 1995, members of the school's Parents' Club endorsed the breathalyzer idea.

How can you hear NPR and PRI in Europe? Let us count the ways.

Hear quality independent programs from National Public Radio and Public Radio International on:

Zurich Cable (Multilingual) 24 hours a day, 2nd audio track "Infotalk" (TV signal)

Musich Cable 24 hours a day, 105.95 FM

World Radio Network Five-and-a-half hours a day on cable and on Astra 18 Satellite, Transponder 22, 11.538 GHz, V-Pol, Audio Subcarrier 7.28 MHz.

FIM (selected hours & programs) Berlin-Radio Charlie 87.9 FM Helsinki-VLE Capital Radio 103.7 FM

Geneva-World Radio Geneva WRS-FM 88.4

Stockholm-Stockholm International 89.6 FM

America One Channel And of course, 24 hours a day on Astra 18 Satellite, Transponder 22, 11.538 GHz (VH-T), V-Pol, Audio Subcarrier 7.74 MHz.

AMERICA ONE

Now, finally, you can listen too.

100 million cable companies carry America One, call Larry Stephens at +41 22 891 5255. E-mail to americainfo@swisscom.ch. America One is supported by the Swiss State.



in the Virgin Atlantic/IHT Competition

Simply match the location of the following golf courses to the corresponding Virgin Atlantic Airways destination.



1. Royal Fan Ling Golf Club
2. Gilfahda Golf Course
3. Wanderers GC
4. Bay Hill Golf Club
5. Wentworth Golf Club

Fill in the coupon below and fax or mail your entry to the International Herald Tribune. Or complete your entry form at the IHT Putting Green in the Virgin Upper Class Lounge "The Clubhouse," at London Heathrow. Deadline: March 31, 1997.

RULES & REGULATIONS

- 1) Entries must be received no later than March 31, 1997.
- 2) Valid only where legal. No purchase necessary.
- 3) Entries will not be accepted from staff, families and agents of the newspaper or Virgin Atlantic.
- 4) No correspondence will be entered into. Proof of postage or e-mail return request will not be accepted as proof of receipt.
- 5) Winners will be drawn on April 1, 1997 and published thereafter in the newspaper. The first three correct entries drawn will be the winners.
- 6) Travel must be completed by March 31, 1998.
- 7) On all matters, the editor's decision is final.
- 8) The Publisher reserves the right in his absolute discretion to disqualify any entry, competitor or nominee, or to waive any rules in the event of circumstances outside our control arising which, in his opinion, make it desirable to cancel the competition at any stage.
- 9) Actual dates of travel will be subject to availability at the time of booking. Availability for use of prize tickets is limited for each flight. Some flights may already be booked and consequently have no seats available for this offer.
- 10) Travel is not permitted between March 14/April 11, 1997 (inclusive), June 14/Sept. 15, 1997 (inclusive), Dec. 15, 1997/Jan. 15, 1998 (inclusive).
- 11) Airport Tax and Air Passenger Duty are not included in the prize and are payable by each passenger.
- 12) Entrants must be over 18 years of age.
- 13) Tickets are not transferable to another airline and have no cash value.
- 14) Pairs of prize winners must travel together on the same flight and date.
- 15) Prize winners will be responsible for their own accommodation, visa requirements, passport and insurance requirements.
- 16) Prize winners will abide by and be subject to Virgin Atlantic's published terms and conditions of carriage which are available from any Virgin Atlantic office.
- 17) Winners will be notified in writing of full terms and conditions and booking details.

Virgin Atlantic Destinations

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| a. London Heathrow | h. Miami |
| b. London Gatwick | i. San Francisco |
| c. New York Newark | j. Los Angeles |
| d. New York JFK | k. Hong Kong |
| e. Boston | l. Tokyo |
| f. Washington DC | m. Athens |
| g. Orlando | n. Johannesburg |

THREE WINNERS!

Grand Prize: Two round-trip airline tickets in Upper Class on Virgin Atlantic between London and one of the above destinations.
Second Prize: Two round-trip airline tickets in Premium Economy on Virgin Atlantic between London and one of the above destinations.
Third Prize: Two round-trip airline tickets in Economy on Virgin Atlantic between London and one of the above destinations.

COUPON

Your answers: (In Block Letters) 1. _____
2. _____ 3. _____
4. _____ 5. _____
NAME _____
JOB TITLE _____ COMPANY _____
ADDRESS _____
POST CODE _____ CITY _____
COUNTRY _____ TEL. _____
E-MAIL ADDRESS _____
I do not wish to receive information from other companies.
Send coupon to: IHT/Virgin Atlantic Competition, International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.
Or fax: +33 01 41 43 92 16.

virgin atlantic
Herald Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

ASIA/PACIFIC

In Hong Kong, Uncertain Exile for Chinese Dissidents

By Keith Richburg
Washington Post Service

HONG KONG — One fled China in secret, to avoid jail and seek refuge overseas. Another finds himself here by accident after a trip that was supposed to take him back to China. A third says he'll stay and wait for China to come to him.

The three men are among an estimated 100 dissidents from China who now live in uncertain exile in Hong Kong. Some asked for political asylum and are awaiting passage to friendly third countries. Others are stranded after crossing the border clandestinely and being picked up by local authorities.

The majority were involved in the 1989 democracy demonstrations at Beijing's Tiananmen Square and in other Chinese cities — most after serving time in prison and continuing their democracy activities once released. Some fled to Hong Kong after Chinese government crackdowns on dissent.

While their circumstances vary, these exiles share one thing: They

are believed to be in danger of arrest and imprisonment if they stay beyond midnight on June 30, when Hong Kong's British rulers retreat and the territory is handed back to China and its Communist leaders.

About 60 of the Chinese exiles do not want to leave — they have married, taken jobs and generally kept a low profile. The rest are looking to get out, and fast.

"It's very dangerous," said Hugh Yu, 30, one of the former democracy advocates. "We have no passports, no documents at all. We're just here under the Hong Kong government's protection. But after the changeover, we'll all become illegal. They could send us back to China or put us in jail."

Han Dongfang, the most prominent of the mainland exiles here, has been encouraging the other dissidents to leave, even though he himself plans to stay and face jail. Mr. Han spent 22 months behind bars before being released to undergo medical treatment in the

United States. When he tried to return home to continue his union organizing, Chinese police carried him to the border and dumped him in Hong Kong. A week later, China declared his passport invalid. "They kicked me out illegally," he said.

With little fanfare, Western countries appear to be moving to help

'We'll all become illegal. They could send us back to China or put us in jail.'

some of the dissidents leave. Of the roughly 100 here, about 40 are waiting to be resettled in third countries, including the United States. People close to the matter said last week that before China takes control, all of those who want to leave will be given third-country refuge, with about a dozen going to Britain, a few to the United States and the rest scattered, mostly in Europe.

Efforts to spirit Chinese dissi-

dents through Hong Kong to the West began in earnest after the June 4, 1989, massacre of Tiananmen Square demonstrators. A clandestine network called Operation Yellowbird, using local democracy advocates, businessmen and even organized crime syndicates, brought out hundreds of demonstrators. Many of them ended up in the United States.

For some dissidents, though, the anxiety is in the waiting, with fewer than five months before Hong Kong becomes a part of China. Some of those who want to leave have no idea when they can go or what country will accept them.

"This waiting period is too long," said Li, a 31-year-old student activist who was last interviewed by a Western consulate four months ago and has not heard whether he has been accepted as a political refugee.

Mr. Li, who asked to be identified only by his surname, had fallen under suspicion in China of being involved in student-organizing activities being conducted by the prominent dissident Wang Dan. A

student-union leader during the 1989 protests, Mr. Li had already served one-and-a-half years in prison for "counterrevolutionary propaganda and incitement."

He escaped from China in May 1995, traveling for two weeks, "step-by-step," as he recalls it, and being pursued by Chinese security forces at every turn. When he does leave Hong Kong, Mr. Li hopes to continue his democracy campaigning from abroad.

Mr. Yu also knows something about the inside of a Chinese prison: as a 1989 student activist in southern China, he spent one-and-a-half years in jail, but was never tried.

Mr. Yu went into business in China after his release. Using an assumed name, he sneaked into Hong Kong for reasons he asked not to be disclosed. He says he always intended to return to China, but one day before he was to go home, he was arrested by Hong Kong police, who routinely patrol the streets looking for illegal immigrants from the mainland. He now calls himself an accidental exile.

BRIEFLY

Hong Kong Assures Filipinos

HONG KONG — Hong Kong's future chief executive, Tung Chee-hwa, on Monday promised to look after the welfare of the territory's 140,000 Filipinos, mostly domestic helpers, after the handover on July 1.

Jose de Venecia, speaker of the Philippine House of Representatives, who met with Mr. Tung here Monday, told reporters that the chief executive-designate gave him "the assurances to look after the welfare" of the Filipinos, who are the largest foreign community in Hong Kong.

Mr. de Venecia said the "very constructive" meeting should boost the confidence of Filipino workers in Hong Kong.

"We have received assurance from Mr. Tung that the 140,000 Filipino workers in Hong Kong will be taken care of after the handover," Mr. de Venecia said in a statement after the meeting. (AFP)

Summonses in Korea Steel Case

SEOUL — South Korean prosecutors summoned three politicians, including a close associate of President Kim Young Sam, for questioning on Monday over huge loans to the failed Hanbo Steel Co., a prosecution official said.

Prosecutors said they wanted to determine if any politicians had pressured bankers into extending loans to Hanbo Steel.

Choi Byung Kook, a senior prosecutor, told reporters that Hong In Gil, a lawmaker of the ruling New Korea Party and a senior official at the presidential Blue House until last year, was quizzed on whether he had received kickbacks from Hanbo. Also summoned by prosecutors were Kwon Roh Kap, a top aide to the opposition leader Kim Dae Jung, and Chung Jae Chul from the ruling party. (Reuters)

Burma Guerrillas Vow Attacks

YE KYAW, Burma — The pro-Rangoon Democratic Karen Buddhist Army guerrilla group vowed on Monday to keep attacking ethnic Karen refugees sheltered in camps along the Burma-Thailand border.

"We will continue to attack them until they all return to Burma," Captain Hsu War, the group's commander, told reporters at his jungle camp on the Burmese side of the Moei River, which marks the border with Thailand. (Reuters)

Pyongyang Denies Kidnapping

TOKYO — North Korea on Monday denied media reports that its agents abducted a Japanese schoolgirl 20 years ago, and accused the Japanese press and South Korea of fabricating rumors.

"As the entire world is aware, we are a nation unrelated" to acts that "infringe upon human rights such as abduction and terrorism," Radio Pyongyang said in a broadcast monitored by Tokyo-based Radiopress news service. (Reuters)

Kim Consolidates Power By Promoting Generals

TOKYO — Kim Jong Il, the North Korean leader, has promoted a group of relatively young army officers as he apparently moves to consolidate his power base.

The official Korean Central News Agency said that he issued an order Sunday to promote four colonel generals — Kim Kyok Sik, Ju Sang Song, Kim Song Gyu and Pak Jae Gyeong — to full generals.

General Pak is among an elite group of younger officers, most of them sons of North Korea's founders, who have been speedily promoted through the hierarchy, reportedly on the recommendation of Mr. Kim. He has often accompanied Mr. Kim during visits to military units.

Analysts said that Mr. Kim has gradually replaced top old-guard generals with his confidants. South Korea's government-run monitoring agency, Naewoo Press, described all four generals as Kim loyalists.

It was the first top-level military change since the death of a former defense minister, O Jin U, prompted a reshuffle of marshals and deputy marshals in 1995.

The latest change followed the death of General Thae Pyong Rol, a member of the central committee, who died last week.

"Kim Jong Il is expected to step up the promotion of his associates and loyalists in the military until he fully takes over the mantle of his father," a Naewoo analyst said.

Mr. Kim has failed to take over formally the key posts of party general-secretary and state president held by his father, Kim Il Sung, but experts believe he is firmly in charge. (AFP, Reuters)



Polling officers in the Indian state of Punjab counting votes. A Sikh-Hindu alliance won a landslide victory.

Alliance Victory Lifts Hopes in Punjab

CHANDIGARH, India — An alliance between a Sikh religious party and Hindu nationalists won a landslide victory in the state of Punjab, raising hopes for a lasting peace in an Indian region traumatized by a decade-long insurgency.

The Shiromani Akali Dal and the Hindu Bharatiya Janata Party won 93 seats in the 117-member state assembly while the incumbent Congress (I) Party won only 14.

A small party of Sikhs who still support the struggle for an independent homeland for the religious minority failed to win a single seat.

The alliance between moderate Sikhs and the Hindu party could erase the

mistrust between the two communities created during the Sikh rebellion, which has left nearly 20,000 people dead and the state's economy shattered.

Prakash Singh Badal, a rich landlord and head of the Shiromani Akali Dal, a party that once sympathized with separatists, is seen as likely to be Punjab's chief minister, a post he has held twice.

It was a "verdict against the corrupt misrule of the Congress," Mr. Badal said.

With Punjab gone, the Congress Party that once controlled most north Indian states and the federal government now controls only one tiny state in the region.

As elsewhere, the party in Punjab, once credited for crushing the insurgency and bringing peace, is in disarray.

accused of incompetence and corruption.

"The Akalis were well prepared and organized well in advance for the polls," said Rajinder Kumari Bhattal, the outgoing Congress Party chief minister.

More than 65 percent of the state's 15 million voters turned out Friday for the balloting, nearly three times the figure registered when Punjab went to vote in 1992, the first after the insurgency was suppressed.

The Shiromani Akali Dal had boycotted that election in response to a call by Sikh separatist groups, but much of the separatists' influence seems to have been eroded and the issue of a separate Sikh state is no longer on India's political agenda.

Bullet Mistake By U.S. Disclosed

Uranium Used Near Okinawa

TOKYO — The United States has apologized for mistakenly firing 1,520 bullets containing depleted uranium during a military exercise on a southern Japanese island near Okinawa in late 1995 and early 1996, the U.S. military in Japan said Monday.

"The U.S. government has told the government of Japan that it regrets these incidents and the late notification," said a U.S. military spokesman.

The Pentagon notified Tokyo about the incident only in mid-January; a Pentagon spokesman said that because the incident posed no threat to health, the United States was not required to tell the Japanese about it. The military said that the bullets, supposed to be used only for exercises in the United States, had been "incorrectly catalogued."

The ammunition was not to be used on Okinawa under a U.S.-Japanese agreement.

Japan, in its own statement, while accepting the apology, said it regretted that the United States waited a year to advise Tokyo.

"We find the incident, as well as the fact that it took the U.S. this long to report the case, extremely regrettable," Deputy Foreign Minister Sadayuki Hayashi said at a news conference.

The incident comes as Tokyo is in the midst of a dispute with Okinawa landlords who want to stop leasing their land to U.S. military bases. Forced leases for privately owned land in Okinawa expire on May 14.

Mr. Hayashi apologized for Tokyo's own delay in notifying Okinawa about the incident, saying that the United States had found the bullets to be safe and that Tokyo wanted to collect more information before making the incident public.

The disclosure comes after Washington and Tokyo agreed in December to negotiate a plan to exchange information quickly on accidents involving U.S. military forces here.

A U.S. team had assessed the environmental and health impact of the accidental use of the radioactive bullets and found there were no health or environmental risks.

The depleted uranium helps the bullets pierce armor such as on tanks. Each of the 25mm projectiles contained 5.2 ounces (147 grams) of depleted uranium, a heavy metal with about the same toxicity as lead.

A U.S. contractor recovered 192 of the bullets during a March 1996 cleanup, and Japan will conduct its own research to determine the incident's impact on the environment and whether there was a need for further clean-up efforts, Mr. Hayashi said.

The level of radioactivity measured on the island of Tori Shima, an isolated gunnery range 90 kilometers (55 miles) from Okinawa, was reported to be 10 times less than the level under which the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission would require a cleanup plan.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Announcements

Attention visitors from the U.S!



If you enjoy reading the IHT when you travel, why not also get it at home? Same-day delivery available in key U.S. cities.

Call (1) 800 882 2884 (In New York call 212 782 3888)

Herald Tribune THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSWIRE

FEELING LOST? - Having problems? SOS HELP cross-line in English 3 p.m. - 11 p.m. Tel Paris (01) 47 23 80 88

TODAY OUR SPECIAL REPORT
INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION
APPEARS ON PAGES 13-18

Personals

MAY THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS be adored, glorified, loved and preserved throughout the world, now and forever. Sacred Heart of Jesus, pray for us. Saint Jude, worker of miracles, pray for us. Saint Jude, helper of the hopeless, pray for us. Amen. Say the prayer nine times a day, by the tenth day your prayer will be answered. It has never been known to fail. Publication must be promised. NGTT.

Auto Rentals

RENT AUTO DERGI FRANCE WEEKEND: FF515, 7 DAYS: FF1500. TEL: PARIS +33 (01) 43 88 55 55

Legal Services

DIVORCE IN 1 DAY. No travel. Write: Box 377, Sudbury, MA 01776 USA. Tel: 508/453-6337. Fax: 508/453-0183.

Business Opportunities

OFFSHORE BANKS
INSURANCE BANKS
COMPANIES & TRUSTS
ASSET PROTECTION
IMMIGRATION/PASSPORTS
TRADE-FINANCE
ASTON CORPORATION

TRUSTEES LTD
19 Peel Road, Douglas, Isle of Man
Tel: 01624 655571
Fax: 01624 655128
London Tel: (171) 222 8866
Fax: (171) 233 1819
E Mail: No. 12345@trustees.net

LENDING/LOANS FINANCING BANK
Trading, investing, discounting, debt free, self liquidating loan (L.O.) - Funding establishment bond - bank fees requested. Fax: (+99) 212 261 41 35.

OFFSHORE COMPANIES. For free brochure or advice Tel: London 44 181 741 1224 Fax: 44 181 748 6556/6338 www.apollon.co.uk

Business Services

Kallback Offers Lowest Rates Ever!

Enjoy even greater savings on international calls. Benefit from the same low rates 24-hours a day. We secure the cheapest and most reliable lines. Use Kallback from home, work or hotels and save.

Call now and save more today!

Tel 1-206-284-8600

Fax 1-206-282-8666

Lines open 24 hours. Access: access welcome

417 Second Avenue West

Seattle, WA 98119 USA

YOUR OFFICE IN LONDON

Bond Street - Mid. Phone, Fax, Telex

Tel: 44 171 488 8182 Fax: 171 488 7517

Commercial Premises

FRANCE / RESTAURANT - 100 SQ.M. / 34 seats & Bar & Breakfast & Family Home. Village near Aix-en-Provence. \$120,000. Tel: +33 (0) 42 28 87 27. Fax: +33 (0) 42 28 87 37.

Capital Available

COMMERCIAL/BUSINESS FINANCE available for any viable projects worldwide. Fax: 0141 222 2222 or Tel: 0141 222 2222

Financial Services

FUNDING PROBLEMS?
VENTURE CAPITAL
EQUITY LOANS
REAL ESTATE

Long term collateral Supported Guarantee (Commission earned only upon Funding) Bankable guarantee to secure funding for viable projects arranged by:

BANCOR OF ASIA

Fax: (82-2) 818-8284 Tel: (82-2) 818-8285

Brokers Commission Assured

Real Estate for Sale

Australia

MELBOURNE. 20 Acres for sale 4 bedroom/2 bath house. Air conditioned, full amenities, dam, scenic views, 1 hr. from Melbourne. \$150,000. 011-615-439-9479. Moves Kelly.

Singapore

AMBASSADOR'S CHOICE. Penthouse 702 sq.m. Own private pool. Only block on 14,000 sq.m. US\$ 8.5 million. Tel: +65-9649404 Fax: +65-9613133

Real Estate for Rent

Paris Area Furnished

AGENCE CHAMPS ELYSEES Specialized in furnished apartments, 3 months or more or unfurnished, residential areas.

Tel: +33 (0) 1 42 25 32 25

Fax: +33 (0) 1 45 37 37 39

MONTAIGNE

VERY HIGH CLASS BUILDING Beautiful apartments - Perfect condition. 75 sq.m. - FF 20,000. 55 sq.m. - FF 30,000.

CORSEY Tel: +33 (0) 1 45 80 82 82

Fax: +33 (0) 1 45 85 44 13

AT HOME IN PARIS

PARIS PROMO

Apartments to rent furnished or not. Sales & Property Management Services. 25 Av. Hoche 75008 Paris Fax: 01-48110229

Tel: +33 (0) 1 45 63 25 60

16th near Passy Mo. Ranshang 70 sq.m. real home + 10 sq.m. balcony. Security FF1000 net. Tel: 01-42655557. Fax: 01-42614724.

INVALIDES - Beautiful 2-bedroom flat. 85 sq.m., newly furnished, sunny, quiet, center. FF1,000 net. Tel: +33(0)142212674

CLOSE LOUVRE. Fully equipped studio, spacious. Short or long term. Tel: 01-42614724. Fax: 01-42614724.

HEART OF PARIS. Lovely, 2-bedroom flat, with warm welcome, equipped, FF800 daily. Min. 7 nights. +33 (0)14265555

Paris Area Unfurnished

GOLF SAINT HOM. Beautiful 250 sq.m. villa + 3,000 sq.m. park. FF5,000. 10th, LONGCHAMPS. 3-room flat, parking. FF3,500 net. Parking +33 (0)14265555

Embassy Service

YOUR REAL ESTATE AGENT IN PARIS

Tel: +33 (0) 1 47 20 30 05

Switzerland

GENEVA - LARGE AND LUXURIOUS FURNISHED FLAT (200 SQ.M.) terrace, view of lake, swimming pool in building. SFx 7,200/monthly. Tel: +41 22722700 Fax: +41 227524746

USA

NEW YORK. Park Avenue. Elegant 11 bedroom, high floor. Full service building. Only \$7,500/month. Minimum 1 year. Furnished or unfurnished. Mrs. McGovern 212-407-0007 or fax 212-895-0614

Employment

Educational Positions Available

LANGUAGE TRAINING CENTRE for adults in PARIS is recruiting qualified English teachers with experience in multi-media resource centers. Send CV: Box 0225, H7, 92821 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Herald Tribune

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSWIRE

PLANNING TO RUN A CLASSIFIED AD? Place your Ad quickly and easily, contact your nearest IHT office or representative with your text. You will be informed of the cost immediately, and once payment is made your ad will appear within 48 hours. All major Credit Cards Accepted.

EUROPE

FRANCE (incl. Paris) Tel: (01) 41 43 93 85 Fax: (01) 41 43 93 79 E-mail: Classified@heraldtribune.com

GERMANY, AUSTRIA & CENTRAL EUROPE Tel: (089) 771 2500 Fax: (089) 771 2500

BRITAIN & IRELAND Tel: (02) 344 3300 Fax: (02) 344 0117

IRELAND Tel: (01) 453 4533 Fax: (01) 453 4533

IRELAND Tel: (01) 453 4533 Fax: (01) 453 4533

IRELAND Tel: (01) 453 4533 Fax: (01) 453 4533

IRELAND Tel: (01) 453 4533 Fax: (01) 453 4533

IRELAND Tel: (01) 453 4533 Fax: (01) 453 4533

IRELAND Tel: (01) 453 4533 Fax: (01) 453 4533

IRELAND Tel: (01) 453 4533 Fax: (01) 453 4533

IRELAND Tel: (01) 453 4533 Fax: (01) 453 4533

IRELAND Tel: (01) 453 4533 Fax: (01) 453 4533

IRELAND Tel: (01) 453 4533 Fax: (01) 453 4533

IRELAND Tel: (01) 453 4533 Fax: (01) 453 4533

IRELAND Tel: (01) 453 4533 Fax: (01) 453 4533

IRELAND Tel: (01) 453 4533 Fax: (01) 453 4533

IRELAND Tel: (01) 453 4533 Fax: (01) 453 4533

IRELAND Tel: (01) 453 4533 Fax: (01) 453 4533

IRELAND Tel: (01) 453 4533 Fax: (01) 453 4533

IRELAND Tel: (01) 453 4533 Fax: (01) 453 4533

IRELAND Tel: (01) 453 4533 Fax: (01) 453 4533

IRELAND Tel: (01) 453 4533 Fax: (01) 453 4533

IRELAND Tel: (01) 453 4533 Fax: (01) 453 4533

IRELAND Tel: (01) 453 4533 Fax: (01) 453 4533

ASIA/PACIFIC

HONG KONG Tel: (852) 7922-1188 Fax: 81770 800X

NEW YORK Tel: (212) 752-3895 Fax: (212) 752-7212

SINGAPORE Tel: 223 6478 Fax: 287 49 11

SYDNEY Tel: (61) 2 955 1100

TOKYO Tel: (03) 5561-3072

WASHINGTON Tel: (202) 637-7212

WIRELESS Tel: (01) 453 4533

WIRELESS Tel: (01) 453 4533

WIRELESS Tel: (01) 453 4533

WIRELESS Tel: (01) 453 4533

WIRELESS Tel: (01) 453 4533

WIRELESS Tel: (01) 453 4533

WIRELESS Tel: (01) 453 4533

WIRELESS Tel: (01) 453 4533

WIRELESS Tel: (01) 453 4533

WIRELESS Tel: (01) 453 4533

WIRELESS Tel: (01) 453 4533

WIRELESS Tel: (01) 453 4533

WIRELESS Tel: (01) 453 4533

WIRELESS Tel: (01) 453 4533

WIRELESS Tel: (01) 453 4533

WIRELESS Tel: (01) 453 4533

WIRELESS Tel: (01) 453 4533

WIRELESS Tel: (01) 453 4533

WIRELESS Tel: (01) 453 4533

WIRELESS Tel: (01) 453 4533

WIRELESS Tel: (01) 453 4533

WIRELESS Tel: (01) 453 4533

EUROPE

New Victory Of Far Right Stirs Doubts In France

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A decisive victory for the anti-immigrant National Front left French mainstream parties wondering Monday whether the voter swing toward the extreme right is limited to France's south or whether it will spread across the country in general elections next year.

In the first time it has won by an outright majority, the National Front captured 52.48 percent of the vote in municipal elections Sunday at Vitrolles, which has a population of 39,000. It is an outer suburb of Marseille, where rightist parties have long exploited resentment over high immigration.

Three persons were wounded and seven arrested in violence surrounding the election. Riot police clashed with demonstrators in several incidents in areas mostly inhabited by immigrants.

The front also controls the southern cities of Toulon, France's Mediterranean naval base; Marignane, next to Marseille; and Orange.

Jean-Marie Le Pen, who heads the National Front, said the Vitrolles victory proved that his party was on the way to becoming first in France.

But many politicians from the mainstream parties said the National Front's success resulted from a mix of causes particular to the south. The party's pledge to oust 3 million immigrants and to reserve jobs, housing and welfare benefits for French citizens struck a chord, analysts said, among a population resentful about high unemployment, rising crime and corruption.

The area also has a high number of former French residents of North Africa, who identify with the front's openly anti-immigrant positions.

The result "must be kept in proportion," said the labor and social affairs minister, Jacques Barrot. "We are looking at a very particular situation where the National Front has exploited a difficult situation."

Another reason for the front's victory was the unpopularity of the departing Socialist mayor, Jean-Jacques Anglade, who emerged second in the first round of voting a week previously. Mr. Anglade and his administration have been accused of corruption and of mismanagement of the town's bleak, high-rise public housing.

Those problems meant Mr. Anglade did not prevail even though the main parties, including the center-right groups, threw their support behind him in an attempt to defend "republican values."

The new mayor of Vitrolles is Catherine Megret, wife of the National Front's second-ranking official, Bruno Megret, who was declared ineligible to run because he spent more than the law allows in a previous campaign.

Although she is inexperienced and made no secret that she was standing in for her husband, the 37-year old Mrs. Megret drove up the party's share of the vote by attacking corruption at city hall and promising a clean administration.

Political analysts describe Mr. Megret as the main representative of the party's technocratic and modernizing faction, which is seeking to woo a disaffected working class away from the left.

The newspaper *Le Monde* said center-right politicians like Prime Minister Alain Juppe had to conclude that the National Front is as much their foe as the Socialist Party is.

At the same time, the paper said, the Socialists had neglected their formerly tight network of associations in working-class districts, opening the way for the front.

It sees its domination of the southern towns as a springboard for increasing power in the rest of the country. Nationwide, the party has the support of an estimated 15 percent of the electorate, but many analysts predict this could rise if employment remains at or rises above its present level of 12.7 percent.



FACING CHARGES — Elfriede Blauensteiner, 66, confronting the news media with a crucifix in hand Monday in Krems, Austria, where she went on trial on charges in the death of her 77-year-old companion. A suspect in the deaths of several elderly men, she has been dubbed the "Black Widow" by the local press.

Yeltsin's Ex-Bodyguard to Sit in Duma Election of Shadowy Former KGB Officer Unnerves Liberal Russians

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Alexander Kozhakov, the former bodyguard who was feared as head of President Boris Yeltsin's security service until he was fired last June, won a seat in the lower house of the Russian Parliament on Monday.

Although he will be just one of 450 members of the State Duma, Mr. Kozhakov's election was so small matter for the liberal Russian political elite, which reacted with dread to news of his victory.

Mr. Kozhakov, 46, a former senior officer of the KGB, had served as Yeltsin's bodyguard, confidant and adviser for 11 years. He was not only chief of a large security apparatus that had paramilitary powers and lucrative sources of money but also controlled access to his boss and had been known to intervene on policy matters. He also was part of a group that had urged Mr. Yeltsin to launch Moscow's disastrous war in Chechnya.

During the presidential campaign last year, Mr. Kozhakov was quoted as saying publicly that he wanted to call off the elections.

He has long been at odds with Russia's liberal democrats, including Anatoli Chubais, Mr. Yeltsin's chief of staff, who played the lead role in getting Mr. Kozhakov kicked out June 20.

Mr. Kozhakov has hinted darkly that he has compromising material concerning many of those in power — presumably material he gathered as chief of the presidential security service. So far, he has not revealed the material.

But as a member of Parliament, he will have immunity from prosecution.

Under the Russian Constitution, he cannot be detained, arrested or searched while a Duma deputy unless he is caught while committing a crime.

Mr. Kozhakov's foes immediately expressed fears that he would launch new attacks on them. He often battled with the commercial-television channel NTV, which broadcast reports at the outset of the war in Chechnya that infuriated the Kremlin.

In a commentary Sunday night, as votes were being counted, the influential NTV anchor Yevgeni Kiselyov

Mr. Kozhakov has hinted darkly that he has compromising materials on many men in power.

lamented that "the compromising materials with which he has so far only threatened everybody" would "probably start to be published."

"Let those who are awaiting these revelations be afraid," Mr. Kozhakov told NTV on Monday.

Asked by *Interfax* whether he planned to reveal the material, he replied, "Many should fear this."

Mr. Kozhakov won election over 10 other candidates, with approximately 26 percent of the vote in Tula, a city south of Moscow, filling a vacancy left by Alexander Lebed, who became head of Mr. Yeltsin's Security Council until he, too, was fired in October.

The Tula campaign was a bizarre, festive and confused one, in which voters were plied with free vodka, tea and chocolate. Mr. Lebed was popular

in the region, where he had once commanded an airborne division, and he endorsed Mr. Kozhakov last autumn, although he later derided him as "just a bodyguard."

Mr. Kozhakov, an elusive figure, has made it clear that he would be no friend of the current regime. During the campaign, he said, he discovered from talking to voters that "the current leadership is inept."

"To put it crudely," he said, "it is state incompetence."

Yeltsin Fires State TV Chief

Just one year after giving him one of the country's most powerful media jobs, Mr. Yeltsin fired Russia's embattled state television chief, replacing him with his deputy, The Associated Press reported from Moscow.

Edvard Sagalayev came under attack last week from several top officials of the network, known as RTR. They issued an open letter accusing him of using network funds "for his own gain" and running the company according to "dictatorship and arbitrary rule."

In a television interview Monday night, Mr. Sagalayev denied those charges, blaming unidentified "enemies" for using the letter-writers against him.

Mr. Sagalayev said he had asked Mr. Yeltsin on Monday to relieve him of his duties to preserve morale at the network.

Mr. Yeltsin named the television commentator Nikolai Svanidze to replace Mr. Sagalayev. Mr. Svanidze hosts the weekly newsmagazine show "Zerkalo" and has been the network's deputy chairman since 1996.

Albanian Protesters Strip Police and Burn Uniforms

The Associated Press

VLORE, Albania — Angry crowds threw stones and attacked riot police in this southern port Monday, beating some policemen and then burning their uniforms, guns and equipment in a public bonfire. One man was killed and about 50 injured, state television reported.

The police responded by firing in the air. Some stood on the roofs of buildings and threw stones down on the crowd, but they appeared unable to quell the second consecutive day of violent unrest over the failure of high-risk investment schemes.

Vlore, 95 kilometers (60 miles) south of Tirana, has been the flashpoint for rioting that began when the investment funds, in which hundreds of thousands of Albanians put their life savings, began to collapse. Protests, some accompanied by sporadic violence, began in mid-January and have occurred in a half-dozen Albanian cities.

The protests have taken on an anti-government focus because many people believe that President Sali Berisha's Democratic Party either benefited from the schemes or should have acted sooner to control them.

Mr. Berisha was meeting in Tirana, the capital, Monday with members of Parliament.

A government statement accused leftists of organizing the violence. The statement, carried by the state news agency ATA, added that law enforcement officials "are fully determined and ready to respond to terrorist acts."

State TV said a man had been killed, though it did not say how he died or whether he was a policeman or a demonstrator.

About 50 people, including policemen, were hospitalized in Vlore, ac-

cording to the television report. On Sunday, at least 22 people were injured in clashes between the police and rioters.

Up to 7,000 people attacked about 100 riot police Monday morning, trapping 20 of them who had fled into a building.

The crowd pursued them, beat them, stripped off their uniforms and seized guns, helmets and shields. The policemen then were let go, and the uniforms and equipment were burned in the center of town.

Then the crowd surged toward a police station, throwing stones and flaming sticks wrapped in rags.

A helicopter landed on the roof of the police station and evacuated three policemen. Witnesses said their faces were bloodied.

On Sunday, uniformed men beat opposition leaders who have criticized the government's handling of the investment schemes and threatened others in a café frequented by politicians and journalists.

Neritan Ceka, head of the opposition Democratic Alliance party, was struck several times with a truncheon.

The Interior Ministry blamed the attack on "drunken people" and said the police were investigating.

Hundreds of thousands of Albania's 3.2 million people, for decades the poorest in Europe, invested their life savings or money they earned working abroad in the funds, which the government outlawed as pyramid schemes.

The funds offered extremely high interest rates, with the first investors paid from the deposits of later investors. They eventually failed when no new investors were brought in, and later investors lost their money.

BRIEFLY

Military Court Gets Priebe's Retrial

ROME — The highest court in Italy decided Monday that a military court should hear the war crimes retrial of a former SS captain, Erich Priebe, a court official said.

The court had to rule on which branch was competent to hear the case, after military and civilian judicial authorities both concluded they did not have jurisdiction.

Mr. Priebe, 84, is tied to the massacre of 335 men and boys in 1944.

At his first trial, a military court in August found Mr. Priebe guilty but freed him, citing an expired statute of limitations. The ruling caused an uproar, and the verdict was quashed on appeal in October. (Reuters)

Neo-Nazi Editor Convicted in Berlin

BERLIN — The young editor of a neo-Nazi newspaper was convicted Monday of disseminating unconstitutional propaganda and incitement to racial hatred. He was sentenced to one year in prison.

The presiding judge, Hans-Juergen Bruening, called the 25-year-old defendant, Hans-Christian Wendt, a "spiritual arsonist" and "a coo man blinded by ideology."

Mr. Wendt, a leading member of an extreme rightist group, The Nationals, edited the Berlin-Brandenburg *Zeitung*, a neo-Nazi newspaper. The court also found he participated in the dissemination of neo-Nazi pamphlets. (AP)

30,000 Dutch Pigs To Be Slaughtered

AMSTERDAM — The Netherlands will begin the slaughter of 30,000 pigs Monday in a bid to contain a swine fever outbreak that has spread to 11 farms in the south of the country in a week, the Farm Ministry said.

"The pigs will be killed at a location at the center of the outbreak," a spokeswoman said. Swine fever is highly contagious but is not harmful to humans. (Reuters)

Moldova Holds Talks With NATO Leader

KISHINEV, Moldova — The NATO secretary-general, Javier Solana, Madariaga, discussed the alliance's planned expansion with Moldovan leaders Monday.

Moldova — a former Soviet republic of 4.3 million people — is not seeking membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, but has said it is eager to serve as an intermediary between the Western alliance and Russia, which opposes its enlargement. (Reuters)

"We are facing important decisions to be taken in the security on Europe in 1997," Mr. Solana said upon his arrival for a one-day visit. "and I would like to exchange views with the authorities of your country." (AP)

3 Go to Mir Station In Russian Rocket

KALININGRAD, Russia — A Russian rocket carrying a German and two Russian astronauts to the Mir space station lifted off successfully Monday.

It took off from the Baikonur cosmodrome in Kazakhstan. A burst of applause broke out at the control center in Kaliningrad when, nine minutes after liftoff, the third stage of the rocket detached as planned, sending the capsule on its route to Mir.

A German physicist, Reinhold Ewald, accompanied by Vassili Tsiblyev and Alexander Lazutkin of Russia, is scheduled to spend three weeks on Mir.

Mr. Ewald, 40, will undergo a series of experiments, many of them on the effects of space travel on human health, in preparation for longer space journeys in the future. (AFP)

Muslim-Croat Clash Leaves One Dead

Agence France-Presse

MOSTAR, Bosnia-Herzegovina — One person was killed and about 20 were wounded Monday as Croats and Muslims clashed in the divided town of Mostar, UN and military officials said.

Spanish NATO troops moved into the city in armored vehicles and opened firing after Croats opened fire on Muslims visiting a cemetery.

UN officials said that a crowd of about 100 angry Croats, some of them armed, had massed outside the headquarters of the local representative of the international force, Sir Martin Garrod.

Meanwhile, a similar number of

Muslims gathered on the Carinski bridge, across the Neretva River from the Croats.

Three teams of Spanish troops, each consisting of six armored vehicles and 30 soldiers, were deployed on the bridge to keep the two crowds apart.

A UN spokesman, Alexander Ivanko, said the Croats had opened fire on the Muslims visiting a cemetery in western Mostar, which is held by the Croats.

The mufti of Mostar, Sead Smajkic, who led the visit to the graves, said, "Our intention was to go peacefully and pray in a dignified manner."

UN workers in Mostar said the fighting broke out after the Muslims con-

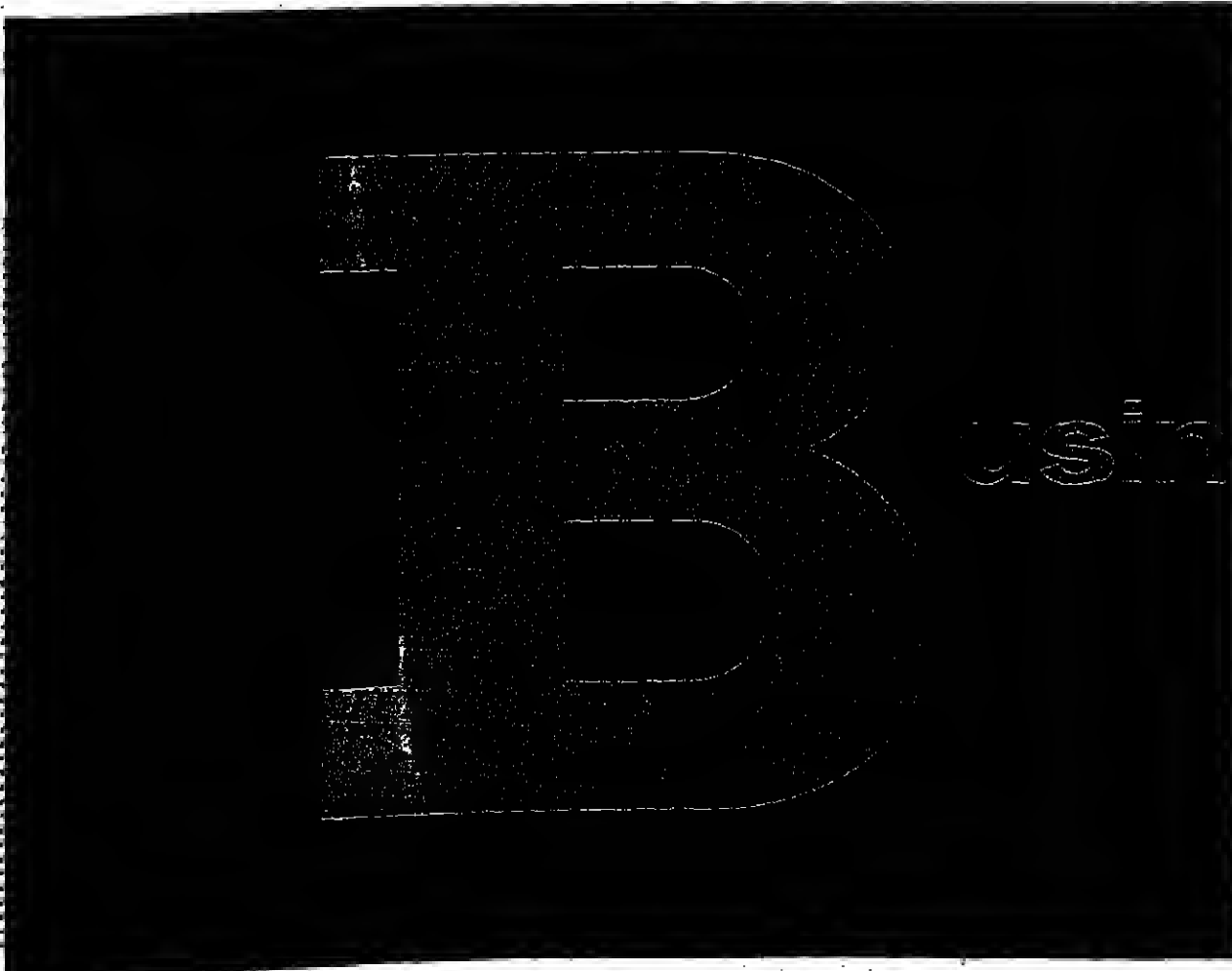
fronted a Croatian crowd holding a carnival at which they intended to burn an effigy of Bosnia's Muslim president, Alija Izetbegovic.

Tensions between the rival ethnic groups have remained high despite a nominal Muslim-Croatian political alliance.

Aid workers say the city is tense after 15 explosions, many from hand-held rockets, in the center in the last week.

NATO troops have stepped up patrols.

Mostar was the scene of fierce fighting in the Bosnian war when Croatian forces tried, without success, to drive the Muslims out.



ess.



BALLY
SWITZERLAND
SINCE 1851

INTERNATIONAL

24 Slayings Mark Finish Of Ramadan In Algeria

The Associated Press

ALGIERS — Armed groups killed 24 people at the end of Algeria's most violent holy month of Ramadan since a Muslim insurgency began five years ago, sources said Monday.

In the most brutal attack, attackers disguised as policemen in the south Algerian suburb of Eucalyptus on Friday slit the throats of 14 civilians from three families, said people who spoke on condition of anonymity.

Another group killed a couple and their six-month-old child in Beau Fraiser, a neighborhood in the hills of Algiers, these people said.

Mohammed Madani, a 52-year-old former soccer star, was shot and killed as he left a mosque in Vieux Kouba, a south Algerian suburb, after Friday prayers, his family said.

Outside the capital, attackers slashed or hacked to death six civilians in Draa Senzine, near Medea, 100 kilometers (60 miles) south of the capital, the sources said. Some of the victims were beheaded.

A wave of massacres and car bombings killed 350 people and wounded 700 during Ramadan. Cemetery keepers have been busy, trying to keep up with burying the dead.

"We're overwhelmed, the graves we dig every day aren't enough," said a gravedigger in Al Alia cemetery on the eastern edge of the capital.

More than 60,000 people have been killed by Muslim militants and Algerian security forces since the insurgency began.

The Muslim uprising started when the government canceled parliamentary elections in January 1992 that the Islamic Salvation Front was expected to win. The militants seek to establish a state based on Islamic law.

Madagascar Cyclone Toll Is 53

Agence France Press

ANTANANARIVO, Madagascar — At least 53 people were killed and more than 500,000 made homeless by a tropical cyclone that struck southern Madagascar two weeks ago, according to the latest official toll, which was issued Monday.

The figure is provisional as two districts are still cut off.



Rosalia Arteaga sitting at her desk in the presidential palace in Quito, after her appointment as head of a caretaker government.

Interim Leader Hints at Holding Power in Quito

Reuters

QUITO, Ecuador — The new interim president, Rosalia Arteaga, raised doubts Monday about a military-backed deal to hand over power to the head of Congress as early as Tuesday.

On Sunday, Miss Arteaga was appointed head of a caretaker government as part of an agreement between lawmakers and the armed forces to end the crisis that erupted Thursday when President Abdala Bucaram was ousted by Congress on grounds of alleged mental incompetence.

Congressional sources said the deal was based on the understanding that Miss Arteaga would step down within a few days, once legislation was approved allowing the congressional leader, Fabian Alarcon, to be appointed interim head of state.

Mr. Alarcon, who would retain Miss Arteaga as vice president, would serve until August 1998, when new elections would be held.

But Miss Arteaga, a 40-year-old lawyer and former education minister, raised doubts about the "transition deal" in a news conference at the presidential palace Sunday. She said Mr. Alarcon would be unable to assume the presidency until constitutional reforms were approved allowing Congress to appoint a president.

Such reforms require the approval of more than two-thirds of the 82-member Congress, and Mr. Alarcon, the only likely candidate, could have a difficult time mustering the necessary votes.

Mr. Alarcon was initially voted in as president by Congress on Thursday, after two days of demonstrations protesting Mr. Bucaram's austerity plan had paralyzed the country. But legal questions arose over the ability of legislators to unilaterally select a replacement president.

Mr. Bucaram gave up his fight for the presidency Sunday after the military withdrew its support.

The accord that paved the way for Mr. Alarcon to succeed Miss Arteaga specifies that he could be appointed by a simple majority. But Miss Arteaga said the deal was legally flawed.

"Under the current constitution, Congress does not have the capacity to designate a president," she said, adding that it needed to "enact the pertinent reforms in order to proceed."

She said she intended to remain in office "as long as necessary to restore democratic order."

Mr. Alarcon said Miss Arteaga, who spoke about the direction economic and social policy would take under her government, appeared to be suffering from delusions of grandeur.

BRIEFLY

Pope Hopes to Visit Holy Land

JERUSALEM — Pope John Paul II wishes to visit the Holy Land within the next three years, a Vatican envoy told Israel's chief rabbi Monday.

"He expressed a great wish to come, and especially, if possible, before the year 2000," Cardinal Edward Cassidy told the rabbi, Israel Meir Lau. Cardinal Cassidy said the visit would not take place this year.

Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu of Israel invited the pope to visit when the two leaders met at the Vatican last Monday. Israel and the Holy See established diplomatic relations in December 1993. Mr. Lau noted that he had also extended an invitation to the pope on behalf of the foreign minister at the time, Shimon Peres, in 1993.

Cardinal Cassidy, who heads the Pontifical Commission for Religious Relations with the Jewish people, suggested that the pope's visit might depend on progress in the Arab-Israeli peace process. "It is something very high on his program as far as desires are concerned, but actually it depends a little bit on how the situation develops," he said. (AP)

Voters Registering in Nigeria

LAGOS — Nigerians began registering Monday for elections, part of the military government's program to transfer to civilian rule.

Nigeria's electoral commission said it expected to register about 50 million voters, in a population of about 100 million, within the next 10 days.

At St. Peter's registration center on Ajole street in central Lagos, more than 150 people had registered within two hours of the opening. "I'm registering because I want to make sure there is a change of government next year," said Ade Eniola, a young man waiting in line at the center.

Nigeria's last attempt at democracy ended in chaos when the previous military ruler annulled a presidential vote in 1993. General Sani Abacha, who seized power in the aftermath of the annulment, has promised to hand over power to an elected president next year, but his critics say the transition program is a ruse to perpetuate his own rule. (Reuters)

Palestinian Women to Be Freed

JERUSALEM — Israel's Supreme Court cleared the way Monday for the release of 23 Palestinian women held prisoner, throwing out an appeal by families of Israeli terror victims.

The women, whose release was promised in the interim Israel-Palestine agreement signed by the previous Israeli government, were expected to be freed Tuesday. Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian leader, planned to greet them in the West Bank town of Ramallah following their release from the Tel Mond prison in central Israel.

Separately, Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu of Israel held a cabinet session to discuss plans for further Israeli troop withdrawals from rural areas of the West Bank.

Under the accords, the first of three such handovers to Mr. Arafat's government is supposed to take place by March 7. The extent of the withdrawals, which has not been specified, threatens to become the next major stumbling block in the peace process.

David Bar-Ilan, Mr. Netanyahu's top aide, said no decision had been made on the scope of the withdrawals. Defense Minister Yitzhak Mordechai stressed at the cabinet meeting that Israel alone was responsible for determining the size of the withdrawals. (AP)

The ousted Ecuadoran president, Abdala Bucaram.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS

traveling and in sudden need of

medicine that's

unavailable

in Moscow, don't worry, we'll have

it flown there immediately

SERVICE

VALENCIA, Tuesday, June 13 — Her job title read "Administrative Support," but for Rosa Barea of our Travel Service Office in Valencia, Spain, a more fitting title might have been "Administrative, Medical, Emotional and Moral Support."

She earned it when she helped a Cardmember return home to Spain from Russia for an operation (that was after arranging for medicine to be flown to Moscow) and accompanied the Cardmember's wife to the airport for moral support.

Ask Rosa, and she, like a lot of American Express employees, would say, "I was just doing my job." That's something to keep in mind when you're far from home and have a job to do.

THERE IS ONLY ONE AMERICAN EXPRESS.

INTERNATIONAL

Celestial Private Eyes for Hire

Cover the Hot Tub: Somebody May Soon Be Watching

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Commercial spy satellites are about to peer down from the heavens into the compounds of dictators or the backyards of neighbors with high fences.

The first satellite is scheduled to fly into orbit in April or May, another in December and perhaps a dozen in all during the next decade.

The launchings will end a monopoly that advanced nations held for nearly four decades on orbital espionage.

Rivaling military spy craft in the sharpness of their photos, the new U.S.-made satellites are designed to see objects on the ground as small as a yard or so in diameter — cars and hot tubs, for example.

While the new craft pose knotty security and privacy questions, their builders tend to play down such issues and instead pledge to aid cartography, law enforcement, oil exploration, disaster relief and urban planning, among other things.

"The possibilities are endless," says a brochure from Earthwatch Inc. of Longmont, Colorado, which is first in line to send up the new satellites. "Vacationers will plan exotic sailing cruises along foreign coasts. Small retail businesses will have a better understanding of demographics."

Images are expected to cost as little as a few hundred dollars each, depending on whether an order can be filled from archives or requires a satellite to turn a camera on a new part of the Earth.

The Clinton administration approved this commercial use of spy technology in 1994 to help aerospace companies facing post-Cold War contractions and to challenge foreign rivals in the emerging industry of civilian surveillance from space.

Today, much of the American activity involves

gear and contractors that once were, or still are, part of the sprawling government complex for espionage, as well as former federal officials.

While federal and private specialists have quietly discussed the shift for years, the actual debut of a fleet of commercial spy satellites is expected to prompt wide debate over the new industry's promise and peril for nations and individuals.

"The biggest market for

commissaire capabilities like those of the United States," said John Pike, head of space policy at the Federation of American Scientists, a private group in Washington. "But it's good because it's going to significantly improve the ability of citizens to monitor governments."

To date, the Commerce Department, which coordinates control of the private work, has issued licenses to nine U.S. companies, some

selling photos with a resolution of five meters. The imagery, from spy operations, was limited geographically and badly out of date. But it prompted fears in Washington of foreign rivals.

In 1992, the Russians raised the ante by beginning to sell old imagery with a resolution of two meters — good enough to see planes, tanks and troop movements.

The Bush administration responded by easing American regulatory barriers. In early 1993, it granted a license for a commercial craft with three-meter resolution.

The Clinton administration's 1994 decision was the most dramatic step, giving the go-ahead for craft with a resolution of slightly less than one meter.

Today, the rules let U.S. companies photograph anything from space and sell the fresh imagery on the open market. But the government retains the right to switch off their cameras in time of war or international tensions, a plan known as shutter control.

The federal government also has the right to screen and limit the American companies' foreign customers. Nations likely to be denied access to the imagery include Iraq, Libya, Cuba and North Korea. But some specialists say front companies will probably evade export prohibitions, as they have repeatedly done for atomic, chemical, biological and missile technologies.

While the new craft pose knotty security and privacy questions, their builders tend to play down such issues and instead pledge to aid cartography, law enforcement, oil exploration, disaster relief and urban planning, among other things. Foreign governments that cannot afford spy satellites are expected to be big customers.

this information is going to be foreign governments that can't afford their own reconnaissance systems," said Albert Wheelon, a former official with the Central Intelligence Agency who helped shape the nation's early spy-satellite program.

"The issue is going to be up the first time we get a real crunch between two friends, like Pakistan and India," he added. "Right now, we have an incomplete policy. I don't think the government thought through the issues thoroughly enough."

Analysts say the implications of the shift will probably take decades to sort out politically, militarily and perhaps legally, in court cases involving possible invasions of privacy. Over all, they add, the subject is exceedingly complex and ill suited to blanket condemnation or praise.

"It's bad because it's going to give countries like Libya and North Korea re-

with foreign partners, for 11 different classes of satellites, which have a range of reconnaissance powers.

The total number of spy-class satellites that will reach orbit is hard to predict, but specialists say at least a half-dozen are likely to debut in the next two or three years.

Makers of the satellites say the market for space photos might eventually reach billions of dollars annually.

The visual power of spy craft is usually expressed as the length, in meters, of the smallest feature that analysts can see when photo processing is pushed to the limit.

In the mid-1980s, the French government moved to the edge of the espionage realm with its civilian Spot satellites, which had a resolution of 10 meters (33 feet), and could aid urban planning and the reconnaissance of large military targets, such as warships.

In 1987, Moscow began



ROSE MONDAY IN COLOGNE — An effigy of Chancellor Helmut Kohl bearing a cost-cutting package.

Britain Could Be Barred From EU Border Vote

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Britain and Ireland could be left out of the decision-making process in a future border-free European Union, while non-EU members could be allowed an active role, the Dutch EU presidency suggested Monday.

Under a proposal submitted to EU treaty negotiators, officials from Norway and Iceland would be allowed to vote on matters concerning the border-free

Schengen area, while representatives from London and Dublin would not.

"These countries are Schengen members," a Dutch diplomat said, referring to Norway and Iceland, two non-EU countries. "It would be difficult to imagine that Schengen members could not sit in on decision-making procedures."

At issue is the future of the 1985 Schengen Agreement, a pact between mostly EU countries, which abolishes border

controls and increases cooperation on police matters. Many EU member states want the agreement to be extended to the Union when a new treaty is drawn up, possibly this summer. Not all EU countries have signed up for Schengen, while some non-EU members have joined.

Britain says it will not lift its border controls. Ireland, which has an open border with Britain, cannot join Schengen without London.

Dorothy Fosdick, 83, Adviser On U.S. Foreign Policy, Dies

By Robert McG. Thomas Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Dorothy Fosdick, 83, the foreign policy expert who helped fashion the United Nations, the Marshall Plan and NATO in the 1940s, advised Adlai Stevenson in the 1952 presidential campaign and then spent nearly three decades as Senator Henry Jackson's chief Cold War strategist, died last Wednesday at a hospital in Washington.

Her sister, Elinor Downs, said the cause of death was cardiac arrest.

From the early months of World War II, when the United States began planning for the postwar world, until President Ronald Reagan opened the final phase of the struggle against the Soviet Union with his "evil empire" speech in 1983, Ms. Fosdick was in the thick of national foreign-policy planning and debate.

Along the way, she consistently took such a hard line against the Soviet Union and was such a passionate and articulate advocate of military might that her colleagues sometimes had to remind themselves that she was, in fact, the daughter of the Rev-

erend Harry Emerson Fosdick, the famous pacifist pastor of Riverside Church, the Rockefeller-backed bastion of New York liberalism.

After obtaining a doctorate in public law from Columbia University, Ms. Fosdick taught sociology and political theory.

Her academic career came to an end early in 1942, when she was recruited by the State Department's opaquely named Division of Special Research and was assigned to begin planning for a postwar international organization.

Over the next few years, she helped shape the Dumbarton Oaks and San Francisco conferences, which laid the groundwork for the United Nations.

Her contributions were so impressive that in 1948 at the age of 34, she became the only woman on the State Department's newly formed Policy Planning Staff, a high-level, in-house think tank of nine strategic planners whose work under George Kennan and later Paul Nitze helped shape the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

During the 1952 presidential campaign, Ms. Fosdick

became so enamored with the Democratic nominee, Adlai Stevenson, that she became his chief foreign policy adviser and had a romantic fling with him.

In 1954, after a period as a freelance writer, Ms. Fosdick, whose books included "What is Liberty?" and "Common Sense and World Affairs," became chief foreign policy adviser to Senator Jackson, the Washington State Democrat known for his expertise in military affairs.

In time, Ms. Fosdick was eclipsed on the public stage by some of her admiring young protégés, among them Richard Perle, who became an assistant secretary of defense, and Elliott Abrams, who became an assistant secretary of state.

Donald MacDonald, 88, U.S. Rear Admiral

Rear Admiral Donald John MacDonald, 88, who commanded a destroyer in some of the heaviest sea battles of World War II, died on Jan. 17 at his home in Washington.

In 1940, he became executive officer on the new destroyer O'Bannon and then her commander in combat in the Solomon Islands in the Pacific.

Bulgaria Clears Way for Early Vote

Agence France-Presse

SOFIA — The opposition Popular Union on Monday became the third party to turn down an invitation to form a Bulgarian government, paving the way for elections in April and ending a month of uncertainty and protests.

Under the constitution, President Petar Stoyanov had to ask three parliamentary groupings in descending order of size to form a government to replace the one led by the former prime minister, Zhan Videnov, who stepped down in December with the economy in disarray.

Now that the Popular Union, a coalition of the Democratic Party and the Agrarian Union, has declined Mr. Stoyanov's invitation to form a government, he is free to appoint a caretaker government and call early elections.

Mr. Stoyanov, who backs the opposition, had first to invite the governing Bulgarian Socialist Party, the largest parliamentary grouping, to

form a new government. Under intense pressure from the opposition, the Socialists declined the offer last Tuesday.

On Friday, Parliament's second largest grouping, the Union of Democratic Forces, followed suit.

The Popular Union, the Union of Democratic Forces

and the Movement for Rights and Freedom have staged a month of demonstrations and strikes to press for elections far before the Socialists' mandate expired at the end of 1998.

Press reports said Mayor Stefan Sofiyansky of Sofia could become the interim prime minister.



It's nice to meet you.

A miracle is happening in Prahova Province, Romania.

Villagers who once waited years for telephone service are now connected by digital switches and fiber-optic cable to anywhere in the world, part of a US\$75 million project between LG Information & Communications and RomTelecom.

We're active in many other businesses too, like multimedia processors, industrial and information systems, securities underwriting, and genetic engineering.

But nothing gives our 126,000 employees more pleasure than knowing that we help people become connected to a larger world of opportunity.

Now, how can we help you?



<http://www.lg.co.kr/>

LIVING IN THE U.S.?

Now printed in New York
for same day
delivery in key cities.

To subscribe, call
1-800-832-2884

(in New York, call 212-752-3890)

Herald Tribune

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

Feed North Korea

According to all available indications, famine is stalking North Korea. For political reasons, the United States thus far is reluctant to feed the hungry. It should put those politics aside and offer help.

North Korea is undoubtedly the world's least deserving country. Its paranoid and tyrannical rulers keep its 23 million inhabitants inside a virtual prison, and within that isolated Stalinist nation an untold number are locked up in a real gulag.

The government routinely threatens South Korea and its allies, the United States and Japan, in the vilest terms, and it has sponsored bloody terrorism. Last September, when a North Korean spy submarine ran aground off the coast of South Korea, commandos spilled into the woods. Now the North has angered the South by agreeing, in its desperation for cash, to accept nuclear waste from Taiwan.

Meanwhile, old accusations have reappeared of North Korean agents kidnapping Japanese girls — allegedly to provide models of Japanese behavior for North Korean spies-in-training.

With such a record, it would seem obvious that the United States should offer no help. In this case, though, the obvious answer is not the right one.

The downfall of the North Korean regime is fervently to be wished for, but using famine to bring that about is more than risky. Famines breed chaos, not democracy. The current regime could be replaced, difficult as it is

to imagine, by something worse. North Korea's million-man army could launch a suicide attack. A hungry population could press against the South Korean border.

Even setting those dangers aside, humanitarian motives should prevail. U.S. policy has long held that starving children should be fed, no matter how evil their rulers. U.S. grain went to Ethiopia when its regime was unswervingly anti-American (and in the process won the respect of many civilians who knew what was going on and today remember U.S. help). The United States helped feed Iraqis, Sudanese, Angolans.

Why is it not upholding this humanitarian tradition now? Mostly because South Korea objects to providing food aid. Last fall South Korean officials said they would be flexible if only the North apologized for the submarine intrusion.

Improbably and thanks to U.S. diplomacy, the North apologized — and now the South remains reluctant, insisting that North Korea engage in face-to-face diplomacy. This is a worthy goal, but it should have nothing to do with the famine.

In fact, the United States should set only one condition for providing food: that North Korea allow sufficient UN monitors into the country to ensure that the food ends up where it should.

All other issues should be negotiated separately.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Don't Humor Helms

Trent Lott and his fellow Republicans may feel a need to humor Jesse Helms in his erratic management of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, but they only embarrass themselves and the Senate by letting Mr. Helms hijack a treaty that would ban chemical weapons. Mr. Helms plans to set aside consideration of the treaty until he can force the State Department and the United Nations to reorganize themselves. That could take years.

The Chemical Weapons Convention bans the production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and restricts international trade of otherwise innocent chemicals that can be used as weapon ingredients.

It was negotiated by the Republican administrations of Ronald Reagan and George Bush and signed while Mr. Bush was still in office. Endorsed by 68 nations, it goes into effect this April whether or not the United States has ratified it.

If Washington misses that April deadline, Americans will be legally excluded from the new international inspection and monitoring bodies the convention establishes, and U.S. chemical companies will face punitive restrictions treaty negotiators meant to be applied to rogue states like Libya, Iraq and North Korea.

Ratification of the convention is strongly supported by the Clinton administration, America's military leadership, the chemical industry, most Democrats and many Republicans. Last year, it was endorsed by a bipartisan 13-to-5 majority in the Foreign Relations Committee that included Republicans Richard Lugar, Fred Thompson, Craig Thomas and Olympia Snowe. It is also strongly supported by such leading Republican authorities on military issues as Senator John McCain and William

Cohen, the new secretary of defense.

At present, international law only prohibits countries from being the first to use chemical weapons in combat. By extending that ban to production, storage and use, as well as monitoring trade in potential weapons ingredients, the new convention will reduce the risk that American troops or civilians will be subjected to chemical attack by future enemies or terrorist groups.

Even without the treaty, the United States is committed to destroying most of its own chemical weapons stocks. With it, it will be easier to get other countries to eliminate their supplies as well.

That includes a Russian nerve gas program Mr. Helms has called attention to in recent days.

Treaty opponents also complain that the new inspection system may not be able to detect small quantities of prohibited chemicals. But the Pentagon is confident that no militarily significant quantities could slip through the inspection net.

The convention looked headed for passage last September until the presidential candidate Bob Dole endorsed a pair of amendments that would have effectively blocked ratification. That swung enough Republican votes to imperil the necessary two-thirds majority, leading the Clinton administration to withdraw the convention temporarily from Senate consideration.

No one expects Mr. Helms and his fellow Republicans to follow the Clinton administration's policy recommendations slavishly, but there is a difference between reasonable debate and blind obstruction. On a matter of such clear importance and bipartisan agreement, the Senate should not allow itself to be manipulated by Mr. Helms.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Brazil's President

President Fernando Henrique Cardoso's ambitious reform program for Brazil is already bearing spectacular fruit, pounding down inflation and lifting trade barriers just two years into his five-year presidential term. But five years is just not enough to turn the great but limping ship that is Brazil. Which is why, if all goes well, the lower house of Brazil's legislature will approve a bill that could clear the way for a constitutional amendment to allow him to seek re-election. The president is currently limited to one term.

President Cardoso passed his first and toughest hurdle when the lower house voted in favor of the measure two weeks ago. A second lower-house vote must now be taken, followed by two votes in the upper house. If the legislature says yes to the proposed amendment all four times, voters will make the final decision in October 1998.

When Mr. Cardoso began his program as finance minister in 1994, inflation was running at 5,000 percent annually. Today, the rate hovers around 10 percent, the lowest level since the 1950s. His initiatives toward free trade are also making progress. But he needs more time to undo the barriers built by decades of isolation and protectionist legislation.

The president's bid for re-election has raised a few eyebrows among those who fear it may trigger a re-election fever among national leaders across the hemisphere. Has democracy truly taken root in the hemisphere, they wonder. Are government institutions strong enough to withstand a strengthened executive power? These are valid questions. However, they don't apply in the case of Brazil. There the separation of powers and the equilibrium of forces are evident. Brazilian voters should be able to return a successful president to office.

— Los Angeles Times.

Germany's Problems Should Trouble Us, Too

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

BERLIN — Strolling down Friedrichstrasse, just a few blocks east of what had been the wall, you would imagine that an economic miracle is happening all over again in Germany.

Arising from the drabness that was the hallmark of the old Stalinist regime is a consumer utopia. For block after block, every designer label you've ever heard of competes for the brightest and most stylish storefront. Donna Karan, one sign informs us, is coming soon.

Money is pouring in here from private developers and from the federal government, which is preparing to move the capital from Bonn to Berlin. The skyline is a thicket of cranes, the eastern landscape pockmarked by construction sites and teeming with earth-movers.

The mere attempt to integrate the broken and decrepit economy of the East into the West German economy is a heroic act. But bold as the project is, its costs are high and Germany is in a serious funk. Last week it was reported that January's unemployment rate had reached 12.2 percent, the highest recorded since the 1930s. In Berlin itself, unemployment went over 15 percent.

To measure how worried the political class is about this, you only have to notice how often the word "Weimar"

is now mentioned in the public debate. The Weimar Republic tried to implant democracy in Germany after World War I. It came crashing down in a catastrophe of inflation and unemployment and Hitler took power.

The Weimar analogy is strained. Germany is now a very rich country. It has kept inflation in check. And democracy is deeply implanted, all the more so by the struggle in the East to secure it. In the sea of bright lights and fancy labels of Friedrichstrasse, there is a slightly run-down but welcoming building that made the rest of the street possible. The "House of Democracy," as it's known, is where democratic dissidents from the old regime plotted and hoped.

But you can have fewer problems than Weimar and still have problems. Werner Kolhoff was the spokesman for the mayor of West Berlin when the wall came down and is now the city editor of the daily Berliner Zeitung. He worries about an interlocking series of resentments that economic stagnation is producing: of West against East and East against West; of Germans against foreign workers; of the young against the system.

"This new statistic is a shock for the

country," said Mr. Kolhoff, who hopes the new unemployment numbers will shake what he sees as a stagnant political system averse to the word "change."

A deep caution does characterize German politicians. The Christian Democrats of Chancellor Helmut Kohl first won election after World War II under Konrad Adenauer's slogan "No Experiments." Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats traditionally characterized themselves as "Safe, Social and Free," meaning that they would take few risks and preserve Germany's large welfare state, its market economy and its democratic institutions.

But the existence of that welfare state and a powerful union movement makes the main opposition party, the Social Democrats, conservative in its own way. A party of the democratic left that enjoyed its heyday in the 1960s and '70s, the Social Democrats have achieved so many of their goals that they may have more reason to fear change than the Christian Democrats. Among their achievements: job security, high pay, extensive unemployment benefits and universal health coverage.

Voter frustration with the caution of both parties has created strong support for third parties (including a big protest vote in Berlin for the successor party of

the old Communist regime) and an impatience with politics in general.

Peter Glotz, a former Social Democratic leader who is now the rector of a new university in eastern Germany, speaks of the alienation of young people from both of the big political parties. "Those who are good, young and left joined Amnesty International and Greenpeace," he said. "Those who are good, young and right go work for BMW." They forget party politics altogether.

The hard part is that German politicians have a reason for being cautious. Their system of mixing social benefits and free markets has worked. It implanted democracy, created a high degree of social justice and, until recently, led to a thriving market economy.

Mr. Kolhoff notes that many Germans who want change would also protect the parts of the system that have protected them.

There is no doubt that a rigid system, created by a self-satisfied political class, needs changing. The welfare state needs reforming. But the German "social market economy," as it was dubbed, is a remarkable achievement of postwar democracy. The trouble it's in depresses Germany, but it should worry the rest of us, too.

Washington Post Writers Group.

While Americans Fret, Foreigners Applaud U.S. Success

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Any one who regularly encounters foreigners here or abroad comes to know that once you put aside the squeak of the day, they often appear to possess a higher regard for the United States than many Americans do. We get caught up in sweaty partisan debate about particulars, and tend to discount our own high-flying rhetoric. They see our larger capacities, and compare our, to them, successful strivings with their unrequited ones.

Take the president's State of the Union address last week. The programmatic core of it, his education program, was met with telling volleys from sundry Washington ramparts and immediately submitted to the political wars. On past form, however, you can expect many Europeans to take this program more positively — as further evidence of American seriousness in gearing up for a global economy in the postindustrial age. Education as economic ladder and social solvent is something that Europe's students of rigidity can understand.

The special scandal of the European political economy is the unemployment rate — twice the American figure, stubbornly resistant to constraint and especially deadly to the young. Europeans are aware to the point of shame that year after year their societies are consigning large numbers of their young to the dole — a generous dole by American standards, but a life without dignifying work.

Meanwhile, many Europeans stand amazed at the U.S. performance in creating jobs — at a rate of 2 million-plus a year — with good growth and low inflation thrown in. This record strikes Europeans as an unmatched triumph of social policy as well as economic management. Yes, there are good jobs and not-so-good jobs, homeless people, guns, drugs, an underclass, but the provision of work for young people coming of working age marks payment on a prime generational due.

Here we come to the nub of it. The Europeans invented the social contract embedded in the modern welfare state, and now they can neither afford it nor adequately alter its terms. We Americans lash ourselves for falling into the same bind, but from the trans-Atlantic perspective our efforts to break out look far bolder and more effective than Europe's own.

President Bill Clinton boasted in the State of the Union that

with four years of growth in his first term, "we" won back the basic strength of the American economy. You do not have to give him all the credit in order to grant that on the post-Cold War political measure on which these things are now judged, the American economic performance establishes American global leadership just as surely as the American military performance did in the Gulf War.

Remember "anti-Americanism"? It is hard to recall a time when the run of politically minded Europeans that an American journalist meets here was more openly admiring and respectful of America.

Ending a six-year Washington posting recently, the Financial Times columnist Michael Prowse delivered a paean to the American historical achievement in defeating Nazi Germany, containing communism,

aiding Western Europe and the developing countries and ensuring "the survival of a broadly free-market global system during decades when nearly all of Europe's intellectuals were bitterly opposed to the very concept of laissez-faire."

The greatness of the United States, he concluded, lies in its commitment to individual freedom: "Nothing else accounts for its extraordinary dynamism, for its breathtaking innovation in every field from science and culture to business and sport."

Not that America has delivered to all its citizens the full promise of a free society. There can be no excuse for slacking off. But it is rewarding if not also helpful to see ourselves as by my impression — many others see us, especially now that we are being seen in a favorable light.

The Washington Post.

Balanced Budget Bamboozlement: Clinton Postpones the Pain

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The Clinton "balanced" budget pretense is now plain to see: Delay two-thirds of any spending slowdown until after leaving office. When the time to cut comes, he'll be gone.

Do you suppose candidate Al Gore, scrambling leftward for the Democratic nomination in 2000, will then subscribe to proposals loaded on the back end for reducing the rate of spending made by President Bill Clinton in 1997? Or that a President Gore would cut environmental spending in half, as Mr. Clinton's budget now proposes?

Hold out the breath. We should ask the VP if he will carry

out promises made in today's Clinton budget by the man who won't be there. He can only respond with a mouthful of mush. The rhetoric of "balance" being perpetrated by Mr. Clinton is a fraud. He orates about making "the tough choices," but — with the exception of the gutsy way he double-crossed glibly veterans — he shoves the hard part beyond his presidency. Tough choices get postponed until tomorrow.

If this budget is any guide, Mr. Gore will kick the can on to the day after tomorrow. This year, he had one big opportunity to stop

up red ink — by getting Mr. Clinton to put the valuable broadcast spectrum up for public auction, as FCC Chairman Reed Hundt, a Gore ally, privately urged.

But Mr. Gore was not about to deny the media lobby its corporate welfare; instead, he issued one forlorn bleat about broadcasting in the public interest, as his cover for the missed opportunity to bring the Treasury tens of billions for the public's airwaves.

The second fraud in the Clinton "someday balance" is the pretense of tax cuts. Almost

every dollar of "cuts" — as in his plan to subsidize years of college to remedy the failure of union-stifled lower schools — is offset by proposed tax increases elsewhere, or by his extensions of taxes due to expire. His expected tax revenues presume that the business cycle has been repealed.

And bow is the Republican Congress responding to these pie-in-the-sky promises of budget balance in the next millennium? By perpetrating a fraud of its own — slyly pretending to take the Clinton proposal seriously.

This is what's on the elephant's memory: Last year, with Gingrich talk of willingly taking a "train wreck" of government shutdown to achieve an end to decades of deficits, the poll-driven Mr. Clinton savaged the deficit hawks by heaping compassion on dependent old folks and single women.

That's why we hear no more brave Republican talk of the president's budget being "dead on arrival." Instead, Trent Lott's strategy is to welcome the Clinton fake-balance as a basis for compromise and then subvert it to death. Balance, like God or the Devil, will be in the details.

Maybe it's politically astute to counter a phony budget-balancing act with a phony welcome. But by fighting pretense with pretense — by letting the president bamboozle the public into believing we are already on the road to ending deficits — the Republicans undercut both current budget balancing and

the realism needed for a balanced budget amendment.

Most Democrats don't want that amendment because it would make permanent today's taxpayer tough-mindedness. They'd try to generate fears that such discipline will cause a depression and sink Social Security, but their best argument is based on logic: Why amend the constitution when a balanced budget is just around the corner?

The truth is that it is not. Recent declines in the deficit are a result of booming times, not normal times. Splitting the difference between Mr. Clinton's budget and timid Republican counterproposals won't stop the red ink.

If we are to reduce the debilitating dependence on government, we must let workers and investors keep more of their earnings and savings. And if we are to reduce government borrowing, we must curtail entitlement spending now, starting this year in the real America, not wait until "out years" in Never-Neverland.

Says Mr. Clinton: Not to worry, balance is on the way, delay the spending curbs and trust my successor.

The Republican response should be: Stop fawning, the people with promises of "out years." Our children will be forced to pay interest tomorrow on the debt we choose to run up today. It's up to us, now, to lift the crushing burden of debt from our next generation.

The New York Times.

First the Commies, Now Clean Air

By Bob Herbert

NEW YORK — Here we go again. Hoping to prevent 40,000 premature deaths per year while easing the health problems of children with asthma and other respiratory illnesses, the Clinton administration is proposing tough new anti-pollution standards that would lower the current levels of smog and soot in the air.

Industrial leaders do not think this is a good idea. They have already launched a multi-million-dollar assault on the new proposals, complaining they will cost too much money, will slow down the economy, will raise the price of consumer goods, will force people to car-pool and — perhaps most ominously — will threaten the weekend barbecue.

If this were a sporting event, I might ask for whom you were rooting — the kids with asthma who have a tough time breathing whenever there's a bad air day or the powerful representatives of the oil industry, the mining industry, the Association of International Automobile Manufacturers, the American Bus Association, the Chemical Manufacturers Association, etc.

The problem with the industry groups is that they lack credibility.

They always claim that taking steps to improve air quality will lead to economic catastrophe. U.S. News & World Report, in January 1976, noted that E.B. Speer, chairman of the board of U.S. Steel, had declared that "the lifeblood of America's economic strength" was being undermined by the Clean Air Act of 1970.

Mr. Speer wanted the law

weakened. Luckily, a more sensible approach prevailed. In 1977 the law was expanded and strengthened.

An article last month in the National Journal had an item that showed just how wrong industry can be. The article pointed out that during the 1990 Clean Air Act debates, "electric utility industry officials asserted that curbing sulfur dioxide emissions would cost \$10,000 per ton. Today reductions are being made for as little as \$100 per ton."

The new standards proposed by the Environmental Protection Agency would lower the permissible levels of ground-level ozone (commonly known as smog) and the airborne microscopic particles that typically result from the burning of coal, gasoline, oil and diesel fuel. These particles are technically known as particulate matter and are commonly referred to as soot.

A series of well-documented scientific and medical studies have linked ozone and particulate matter to decreases in lung function and other forms of respiratory distress in children and adults, to increases in emergency-room visits and hospital admissions and to increases in mortality.

According to the American Lung Association, children playing outdoors in ozone levels 33 percent below the current standard have experienced as much as a 20 percent loss of lung function. The problem is worsened by the fact that ozone levels tend to be highest on warm, sunny days — when

kids are most likely to be playing outside.

Mortality studies, according to the association, have shown that "the average life span shortening resulting from exposure to particulates is on the order of two years." That implies, association officials said, "that many individuals in the population have lives shortened by many years."

Big business contends that it would cost too much to do much about these problems. Overall air quality is improving, so why bother to do more? If the kids are gagging, if the old folks are wheezing and gasping for breath, if some of our lives are somewhat shortened — well, that's the price of prosperity.

The Environmental Protection Agency, in its cost-benefit analysis of the proposed regulations, estimated the costs at \$8.5 billion and the benefits, including saved lives and reduced medical expenses, at \$120 billion.

But industry strategists are focused on other matters. A radio spot that was prepared to run in Chicago but was eventually pulled said that barbecue grills and even lawn mowers might be banned by the new regulations. A voice in the ad expressed fear that we Americans might be forced "to change the way we live."

You might have thought that something equivalent to the Communist threat had arrived, and that the evils associated with clean air must be resisted at any and all costs. Except that we've heard this hysteria before. The proponents of bad air need a new approach.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1897: Republican Rx

ALBANY, New York — The Republican majority in the State Legislature, which began business with a comprehensive program for the reform of everything and was to take a short cut to the millennium, now finds its resolution sickled over with the pale case of apprehension lest the party has, in the Western phrase, "biten off more than a chew." Senator Platt, who went South to enjoy the fruits of victory, has been summoned to avert further calamity.

1922: Indian Massacre

ALLAHABAD, India — Graphic details of the massacre of 22 Indian police last week by Gandhi volunteers at Chauri Chaura, in the Gorakhpur district are published today [Feb. 8] in the Pioneer. About 3000 volunteers formed into a procession and, headed by 4 or 5 men

in homespun clothes carrying Swaraj (Home Rule) flags, marched to a police station. After setting fire to the station and driving the police out of the building, the mob killed them in the most brutal fashion.

1947: Peace Treaties

PARIS — Peace treaties between the Allied nations and Italy, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland were signed in Paris yesterday [Feb. 10] in the Galerie de la Paix of the French Foreign Ministry. The signing was done amid an atmosphere of high protocol but under strong protest from all the former satellite Axis countries except Finland. Not permitted to make verbal protests during the ceremony as the result of a Big Four decision last week, the representatives of the defeated nations took exception to the treaties by means of diplomatic notes which they filed through proper channels.

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

ESTABLISHED 1887

KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

KATHARINE P. DARROW, Vice Chairman

RICHARD MCLEAN, Publisher & Chief Executive

MICHAEL GETTLER, Executive Editor

• WALTER WELLS, Managing Editor • PAUL HORVITZ, Deputy Managing Editor
• KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELLMORE, Deputy Editors • SAMUEL ABT and
CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editors • ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages
• JONATHAN GAGE, Business and Finance Editor
• RENEE BONDY, Deputy Publisher
• JAMES McLEOD, Advertising Director • OLIVER BRUN, Circulation Director.
Directeur de la Publication: Richard McLean

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92271 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
Tel.: (11) 41.43.93.00. Fax: Cte., (11) 41.43.92.10. Adm., (11) 41.43.92.12. E-Mail: info@iht.com

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Conventry Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel: (65) 475-7768. Fax: (65) 274-2334
Mag. Dir. Asia: Ron D. Krugman, 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel: 852-2525-1188. Fax: 852-2525-1190
Gen. Mgr. Germany: T. Schiller, Friedrichstr. 15, 10117 Berlin. Tel: +49 (0) 30 7120-0. Fax: +49 (0) 30 7120-20
Pres. U.S.: Michael Curry, 630 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel: (212) 752-3890. Fax: (212) 755-3785
U.K. Advertising Office: 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9LT. Tel: (171) 836-4802. Fax: (171) 240-2254
S.A.S. au capital de 1.200.000 F.RCS (Monnaie) 2732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337
©1997, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0244-3022

Fashion Through the Years: How to Distill Its Essence?



Mini and maxi from the 1970s, Victorian madras-check dress and lattice dress by Vionnet from the 1930s.

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — One hand holds a hat box; the other is tucked into a fur muff. You can almost hear the tip-tap of dainty feet and the swish of the bustled velvet skirt. The parade of be-hatted, Belle Epoque, doll-size figurines is one of the rare moments when fashion springs to life in France's new Musée de la Mode (Fashion Museum).

It also vibrates from the video screens inside the display cases: here a vivid glimpse of modern street style in all its madcap diversity; there a milliner in the deprived war years making frivolous Parisian concoctions out of wood shavings, or a tangoing couple expressing the energy of 1920s fashion.

"It is difficult to catch a fleeting moment when fashion is so ephemeral — so I want to make people think for themselves and to see the exhibition as a work in progress," says Lydia Kamitsis, the museum's curator.

The objects on display in the 1,500-square-meter (16,000-square-foot) permanent exhibition space will change every six months — to rotate the 16,000 archive costumes and 35,000 accessories and to encourage the public to make regular visits.

The museum — which has been beset by political power struggles — finally opened last month with a society gala. The dinner was presided over by France's culture minister, Philippe Douste-Blazy, and Helene David-Weill, president of the central union of decorative arts, who says that the museum will confirm Paris as "the capital of creation, ideas, savoir-faire and refinement."

The three-floor museum, which includes a documentation and study center and state-of-the-art technology, is now housed in the Rohan wing of the Louvre, with its entrance up a noble stairway from the Musée des Arts Décoratifs.

Yet the initial impression of this fashion museum is disappointment. Is it the battleship-gray walls designed to give a neutral background? Or the show's theme of "body geometry," which seems too arcane to tell the exhilarating

tail of 20th-century fashion and the sociological changes it reflects?

A silhouette frieze showing fashion's changing shapes from crinolines through bustles to miniskirts makes a striking visual introduction. But the story then unfolds backward — starting with an indeterminate long dress and a cyberspace suit to represent the 1990s and then back, by decade and century, to the days when a woman was symbolically caged in a panniered skirt or crinoline.

The story of this century is the emancipation of body and spirit, and Kamitsis picks on pants for women as the key.

"They were the motor for a new type of society," she says. "Since the introduction of pants, there has been nothing so radical."

Yet you will search in vain for the symbolic Yves Saint Laurent pantsuit that expressed woman striding into a man's world. Although the sexual revolution is represented by a miniskirt and bodysuit by Andre Courreges.

You don't have to take a feminist point of view to stage a modern museum show. But each piece should at least capture the essence of its time: the droopy, flower-children anarchy of the hippie era, or the power suit and baroque flamboyance of the 1980s. Instead, everything seems atypical: a jangling, dangling jeweled bodice from the futuristic Pierre Cardin, a black pantsuit from colorful Lacroix, and nothing significant from Saint Laurent.

Only as fashion rolls backward does it make sense, with an excellent selection of slender, light 1930s dresses showing the roots of fashion modernism, and a display of the art and craftsmanship of Madeleine Vionnet, who donated 150 dresses in 1952.

And there lies the problem. If you are obliged to rely on gifts, with acquisitions on a restricted budget, how to create a truly representative collection?

"I tell all my friends — I am always asking people to donate," says David-Weill, who says that gifts have included important period costumes from families cleaning out their chateau attics.

The upstairs galleries tell a lucid story: the decorative dandified vests of the 18th-century beau; wispy neoclassical

dresses; bombastic Victorian gowns, and a dramatic crinoline by Charles Frederick Worth that Kamitsis describes as "emblematic of his work and his spirit." These outfits are presented in a context, with a backdrop of alpine scenery for plaid walking dresses and a salon mirror for the Worth dress. That staging seems inconsistent with the earlier displays and dated compared to, say, the video projection of rococo curlicues.

What could be done to make the part of the show that is in current memory seem more effective? Couture houses make donations and loans to museums worldwide. Marika Genty, archivist at Chanel, says that she has access to 3,000 outfits and that during a 10-year stint at Dior, she acquired more than 400 outfits at auction.

Speaking for Saint Laurent, Dominique Deroche said the house gives to museums and lends from its 40,000 archive outfits. They were used as the basis of the show held at the former Musée de la Mode in 1986 and for the seminal 1983 YSL exhibition at New York's Metropolitan Museum in the Diana Vreeland years.

AH Vreeland! The style guru, a former editor of Vogue, casts a long shadow over fashion exhibitions, for she set a standard of theater and drama and anticipated the popularization of museum culture. She also, by giving Saint Laurent the first museum show of a living designer, raised the aspirations of fellow couturiers, who now often stage self-curated (and self-vaunting) shows.

Since fashion exhibitions have become crowd pullers and pleasers, it is hard for museums to keep up custodial standards while competing in the entertainment business.

The Musée de la Mode has noble aims, but it will be judged as much by the traffic in visitors as by its critical acclaim. Today's museum public is familiar with multimedia and virtual reality — and it is savvy about fashion. That suggests an exhibition that is as lively as fashion television and as entertaining as a visit to Nike Town.



Crinoline cages; Courreges minis; Ines de la Fressange with Jean Paul Gaultier; Kamitsis with Douste-Blazy.

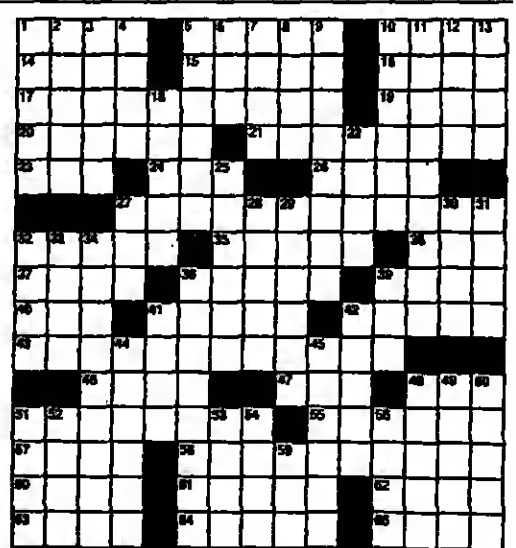
CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- Some sports cars, for short
- Foundation
- Yield
- Grimm villain
- Novelist Jong
- Jump at the ice
- British heavy metal group
- Curved meat
- Brand
- Daisy's Dwarf, e.g.
- Printings
- Support for Tiger Woods?
- Pop singer
- Peoples
- Prepares leather
- Do a few odd jobs
- Ababa
- Cape Cod resort town
- Acuff of the Country Music Hall of Fame
- Androgynous friend
- Hardy
- Celebration
- Worstcase's seat
- Bruce Wayne's home, for one
- Valentine's Day gift
- Inexpert motorist
- Klonidine strike
- Orp, that advises the N.S.C.
- Computer key abbr.
- One who works for a spell?
- Sautéed shrimp
- Gish
- Not this
- Huck Finn
- Portrayed, 1993
- Bring to ruin
- As a companion
- To be, in Tours
- Altkaiser
- London length
- Fortune-teller

DOWN

- Celling supporter
- Conform (with)
- Search blindly
- E-mailed
- "Hi the bricks!"
- Jackie's second
- Pro or con
- Chilled the Chablis
- Hygienic
- Dexter's employer
- Film box datum
- Cash of "Lola & Clara"
- Stately shades
- Luncheonette lists
- Tropical root
- Look after, with "to"
- Wrestler's goal
- Diamond how?
- Decorative heading
- Bit of marginalia
- Changes color, in a way
- European chain
- The Almighty, in Alaska
- Reduce in rank
- Class distraction
- On behalf of
- Having a Y chromosome
- Boxer's stal
- Alter deceptively
- Countenance
- Overplay on stage
- Fern fruit
- Autumn beverage
- Hit, as the ice
- You gotta be kidding!
- Model Macpherson
- Very funny fellow
- Makes one's jaw drop
- Dad's namesake: Abbr.



© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz.

Solution to Puzzle of Feb. 10

FACT	PARA	SPARK
ALICE	EVER	HEMAN
HAIR	BOGO	ARETUM
LITTLE	WOMEN	GLIE
AYED	ARGUED	
JAIL	STEP	ANS
ALVA	ALAD	ALISE
WEDDING	WEDDING	WEDDING
SEMI	ARCH	GIRL
REVEILLE	OBAMA	
TEA	TINY	BUDDLED
PURIE	RUIN	SIDE
BLICE	OWNI	INITI
VEISES	LAST	EVITA



Silhouettes in fashion from the Dior New Look, through the hippie caftan, to the 1980s power suit.

The 'Baby' of Museum Collections

PARIS — The two museums with renowned fashion and textile archives are the Metropolitan Museum's Costume Institute in New York and London's Victoria & Albert Museum. How do they respond to the challenge to appeal to the public without trading standards and to enlarge their collections with restricted budgets?

Richard Martin, curator at the Met, says the collection is "built by clients — women who wore the dresses are the donors." He solicits gifts or loans of specific pieces, but is wary of designers looking for glory by "dumping" outfits on the museum.

He also stresses independence, as witnessed by the current New Look show. "No one from the house of Dior would have done the show — it is an outsider's point of view on Dior," he says.

The V&A will open "The Cutting Edge," an exhibition of 50 years of British design in March. According to the curator Valerie Mendes, the active acquisition policy has included getting examples of John Galiano's work from the outset and asking designers for donations. But even if fashion is "a baby in the history of museum collections," Mendes insists that the same principles are applied in assessing any object.

She is also aware of the problems posed by designers staging flamboyant shows. "They have a pristine quality and that makes our task that much more difficult," says Mendes. "Fashion is the most biodegradable of the decorative arts — it has been loved, been worn, been creased. We have to make it appealing."

Suzy Menkes

THE BEST OF EUROPEAN BUSINESS TRAVEL				
AMSTERDAM 5 minutes from museum, shopping area and restaurants. 10 minutes from business heart. 271 rooms, executive floor and meeting rooms up to 1000 persons. Room service. Free upgrade to executive floor (subject to availability). Apollohuis 138-140 1077 BG Amsterdam Tel: (41-20) 571 1220 Fax: (41-20) 662 6668	DUSSELDORF 22 Meeting rooms up to 1500 persons. New lobby & restaurant. Close to cultural and business centre. Fairground and airport only 10 mins away. Grosse-Graben 20 40474 Düsseldorf Tel: (49-211) 43770 Fax: (49-211) 4377 650	EDINBURGH The Best Hotel in Edinburgh 1 Festival Square Edinburgh EH3 9SR Scotland Tel: (44) 131 220 9131 Fax: (44) 131 229 6254	FRANKFURT The Most Famous Hotel in Frankfurt Kaiserplatz D-60311 Frankfurt, Germany Tel: (49-69) 215 02 Fax: (49-69) 215 900	GENEVA Best downtown location - Business centre - State of the art - meeting and banquet facilities - Private fax in every room - Two highly rated restaurants Tel: (41-22) 731 98 31 - Fax: (41-22) 732 35 55
LONDON One of London's most elegant and traditional hotels with style, charm and originality. Elegantly situated in the heart of the West End and overlooking Green Park. Now an ITC Sheraton hotel. Piccadilly, London, W1Y 8BX Tel: (44) 171 499 6321 Fax: (44) 171 499 1965	LUGANO PANORAMA - COMFORT - BUSINESS When Swiss Quality meets Italian Hospitality. 131 rooms, fully airconditioned, 2 restaurants, 1 American bar, outside swimming pool, parking. Meeting Facilities up to 500 persons on order. GOLDEN TULIP WORLDWIDE. Via Canton 18, CH-6902 Lugano Tel: (41-91) 994 23 32 Fax: (41-91) 994 95 18	MONTREUX The ultimate luxury in town in magnificent surroundings. French specialty restaurant. Harry's New York Bar. For your Meeting & Conferences: Le Petit Palais - Convention Center. 100, Grand Rue Montreux, Switzerland Tel: (41-21) 962 12 12 Fax: (41-21) 962 17 17	PARIS AN ITC SHERATON LUXURY COLLECTION Recently renovated to its original splendour, the hotel is located in the heart of the city. 168 guest rooms, gourmet restaurant, bar, patio, banquet facilities, business centre. 33, avenue George V - 75008 Paris, France Tel: (33) 01 53 23 77 77 Fax: (33) 01 53 23 78 78	PARIS SAINT JAMES PARIS The Only Hotel in Paris - The Look Like a Chateau Rooms from 1400 F. Tel: (33) 01 44 05 81 81 Fax: (33) 01 44 05 81 82

For information on how to list your fund, fax Katy Houry at (33-1) 41 43 92 12.

E-mail : funds@iht.com

Other Funds[illegible]

AS: Australian Dollars; AU: Austrian Schillings;
 BF: Belgian Francs; CA: Canadian Dollars; DM:
 Deutsche Mark; Dk: Danish Kroner; Do: US
 Dollars; ECU: European Currency Unit; FF:
 French Francs; FM: Finnish Mark; FL: Dutch-
 Florin; GR: Indonesian Rupiah; Lh: Italian Lire;
 LF: Luxembourg Francs; p-penn: MYR
 Malaysian Ringgit; Pm: Pounds; S\$:
 Singapore Dollars; SF: Swiss Francs; Sk:
 Swedish Kroner; THB: Thai Baht; Y: Yen

N.C. = Not Communicated; N.S. = Not Significant; S. = Significant; S.S. = Stock Split; Ex-Dividend; Ex-Flt. = Offer Price Incl. 3% flotation charge; P-Exch. = Amsterdam exchange; A-Exch. = Amsterdam exchange; * = calculated prior to publication; ** = calculated prior to publication; P = Middle bid and offered prices; Z = calculated prior to publication; Y = price calculated 2 days prior to publication; A = bid price.

The numerical symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (f) - fortnightly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

NOKIA
CONNECTING PEOPLE <http://www.nokia.com>

The data ("the Data") in the list above ("the list") is the R.N.A.N. supplied by the third group ("the Fund Group") listed therein. The data is delivered by each Fund Group to Microcap SA (Tel Paris 33-1-40-28-08-09), collected and reformatted into the list and then transmitted by Microcap to IHT. Microcap and IHT do not warrant the quality or accuracy of the Data or of the Fund Group's list of investments. IHT and Microcap will not be liable for the list. The Data of Fund Groups to any extent. The list is not and shall not be deemed to be an offer by IHT or Microcap to sell securities or investments of any kind. Investments can fall as well as rise. Past performance does not guarantee future success. It is advisable to seek advice from a qualified independent adviser before investing.

هكذا من العمل

International Education

A Quiet Crisis For Germany

Officials Fear Universities Are Losing World Prestige

By Joseph Fitchett

HEIDELBERG — Encrusted on a hillside between the Neckar River and a Rhineland castle, this small university town is a jewel among the country's seats of learning. The steep streets seem to hold faint echoes of student princes carousing; wooded paths evoke long walks pondering the teaching that made Germany a cultural power. In the tea shop, crowded with hikers on a Sunday, the walls are covered with black-paper silhouettes and photographs of students with dueling scars in the Prussian tradition.

For generations, a foreign elite has been drawn to postgraduate studies in Germany, once a world leader in philosophy and the sciences. This academic tradition, particularly engineering and other science-based fields, survived Nazi rule, and even after World War II German postgraduate degrees were prized professional credentials that often offered the keys to success abroad. In Scandinavia, most doctors trained in the German medical tradition until English gradually took over in the postwar decades.

International prestige and foreign students are still strong at the University of Heidelberg, perhaps partly because the town has helped preserve a local personality even as enrollment has grown to 30,000 — a medium-sized student body for Germany. Most German universities have not fared so well as Germany's image as an intellectual leader has declined, officials and educators say.

Especially at big universities in major cities, the specialists say, enrollments have mushroomed, facilities are overcrowded, teaching has become more impersonal and the foreign contingent has dwindled to insignificance in the overall mix. The same problems exist at universities in the new Länder, aggravated by the provincialism inherited from decades of Communist control.

"It is a quiet crisis for us," a German diplomat said, explaining that the foreigners used to be a vital component in university communities, making these institutions more cosmopolitan in outlook and helping keep at bay any risk of insular attitudes.

Currently, the average foreign contingent of 4 percent in German higher education is "not satisfactory for a country which seeks to be internationally oriented and wants to invest in the younger generations of partner countries," according to Barbara Ischinger, executive director of the German Fulbright Commission.

A recent Foreign Ministry report warned bluntly that Germany is losing the benefits of having an influential body of foreign alumni who traditionally have been good-

Continued on Page 14



Vice President Al Gore and President Bill Clinton watch computer-conferencing at a school in San Francisco.

The Anatomy of Medical Ignorance

By George Ridge

TUCSON, Arizona — At first Dr. Marlys Witte, a surgery professor at the University of Arizona, found that even her own colleagues resisted the proposed new course.

Grant applications were returned with shock. Dr. Witte wanted to teach "Introduction to Medical and Other Ignorance" — now proudly referred to by former students as "Ignorance 101."

To Dr. Witte and her students, however, ignorance is not bliss. She wants medical students to understand that what is unknown about diseases and their cure far exceeds what is known.

"As teachers we often give information that is misinformation," she explained. "Textbooks spend eight to 10

pages on pancreatic cancer without ever telling the student that we just don't know very much about it.

"We would be better off giving the students ignorance. There should be four or five pages left blank to be filled in by future doctors, or even by students in their research."

Scientists admit that their life is an exploration of ignorance, said Dr. Witte. Her exploration of the subject began in 1984.

Responding to one of Dr. Witte's early grant requests, a foundation director said that he would resign before his organization funded ignorance. Dr. Witte was asked if she would change the title. She refused. She said that she

and a philosophy professor, Ann Kerwin, who helped develop the course, sought a synonym, but no word encompassed their goal so well.

Now the American Medical Association assists with funding, and Dr. Witte has brought in medical experts from around the world to lecture on the unknowns of their discipline.

While on campus, they proudly wear the title of Distinguished Ignorant, "with all rights pertaining thereto."

The list includes Dr. Terence J. Ryan of Oxford University, a leading dermatologist; Dr. Leo Clodius, of Zurich, known in plastic and

reconstructive surgery, and the late Dr. Lewis Thomas, dean of Yale and New York University schools of medicine and the intellectual inspiration behind Dr. Witte's class.

Student research and spin-off seminars sponsored by Dr. Witte around the world have presented many unanswered questions. For example:

- Was syphilis behind Mona Lisa's smile?
- Is the push for mammography backed by solid evidence?

Continued on Page 15

Online Lessons: Defining Limits

Jury Is Still Out on Role of the New Technology

By Barry James

PARIS — Can a machine take the place of a caring teacher? The question is of practical as well as of philosophical and ethical importance as information technology theoretically makes it possible for people to learn anything, anytime, anywhere.

In most countries, however, schools are places of civic formation as well as learning. And teachers, who typically account for 90 percent or more of education budgets, are often among those most strongly opposed to a hasty introduction of new technology.

The use of the technology therefore may remain limited in primary and secondary education, although it does hold great promise in teaching children with special needs or those who, for one reason or another, are homebound.

The World Bank, a principal funding agency of education projects in the developing world, argues that technologies such as television, computers and radio can at best only complement teachers.

But information technology seems likely to play an increasingly important role in higher and continuing education. One of the principal tasks of lower-level schools in the future may be to teach children how to develop their ability to go on learning throughout their lives.

This was the main message of a report to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization last year by an international committee headed by Jacques Delors, the former president of the European Commission. It said that the complexity and rapidity of technological change make lifelong education an imperative for the future.

"In a complex world of constant change, where knowledge becomes obsolete every few years, education can no longer be something that one acquires during youth to serve for an entire lifetime," according to two experts, William E. Halal and Jay Liebowitz, writing in a report for the World Future Society.

"Rather, education must focus on the ability to continue learning throughout life. Fortunately, the information technology revolution is creating a new form of interactive education that should blossom into a lifelong learning system that allows almost anyone to learn almost anything from anywhere at any time."

Continued on Page 15

In Global Business, A DePaul MBA Makes A World Of Difference.

18-Month MBA in International Marketing and Finance (MBA/IMF)

It's the world's only MBA program devoted exclusively to international marketing and finance. An AACSB-accredited MBA that will give you the competitive edge. Offered through the prestigious Kellstadt Graduate School of Business, ranked among

the top ten part-time MBA programs in the U.S. by U.S. News & World Report.

Call (312) 362-8811 today. Or return the coupon at right by mail or fax, (312) 362-6677.

E-Mail: mbaintrf@vppost.depaul.edu
Internet: http://www.depaul.edu/kellstadt

Intensive 18-Month Curriculum
A one study approach combines marketing and financial decision-making with an international business perspective.

International Business Practicum
Ten weeks are spent learning the global business practices of one or more multinational corporations.

The Chicago Advantage
Located in the heart of Chicago's business district, DePaul University gives you access to the largest network of business alumni in the country.

Mail to:
DePaul University
Kellstadt Graduate School of Business
MBA/IMF
1 E. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604
Fax (312) 362-6677

Name _____
SSN _____
Home Address _____
City/State/Zip _____
Country _____
Home/Work Phone _____

DEPAUL Chicago's University
KELLSTADT GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS • CHICAGO

Harvard University

John F. Kennedy School of Government

1997 Executive Programs for Professional Development

The Challenges of Leadership, Governance, Policymaking and Politics are central to the mission of Harvard's Kennedy School of Government. The school offers short-term residential programs to assist top level government, nonprofit and private-sector executives to meet those challenges through:

- world class faculty and distinguished guest speakers
- full access to Harvard's research and cultural facilities
- stimulating curriculum
- unparalleled interaction with executives from around the world

Leadership for the 21st Century

March 23 - 28 or May 4 - 9, 1997

Using classroom techniques, large and small group exercises and personal reflection, this program provides practical applications of leadership principles for participants in government, nonprofit and business seeking to improve their leadership capacity. Gwen Ruta, Director; 617-495-6838; e-mail: Gwen_Ruta@harvard.edu

Kennedy School-HMD Program for Leaders in Development

June 8 - 18, 1997

For senior leaders in public affairs from developing, newly industrialized and transitional countries, this program focuses on the problem-solving, analytic and strategic skills needed to implement major political and economic transitions and institutional change. Merilee Grindle and John Thomas, Co-directors; 617-495-1101; e-mail: Kathy_Eckval@harvard.edu

Strategic Public Sector Negotiations

May 27 - 31, 1997

This powerful short program for experienced executives at the public-private interface — to government, corporate, nonprofit, or international organizations — enhances their analytic and tactical skills and enables them to build the sophisticated strategies they need to negotiate successful formal agreements and productive informal understandings. Nancy Huntington, Director; 617-495-1142; e-mail: Nancy_Huntington@harvard.edu

Senior Managers in Government

July 27 - August 13, 1997

For members of the Senior Executive Service in the federal government and their private and international counterparts, this program focuses on management of change, policy analysis, negotiation, leadership, strategy and organizational management. Phyllis Provost McNeil, Director; 617-496-4847; e-mail: Phyllis_McNeil@harvard.edu

For Further Information and Applications:

Executive Programs
John F. Kennedy School of Government
79 John F. Kennedy Street
Cambridge, MA 02138
Phone: 617-495-1319 • Fax: 617-496-6241
http://kgpwww.harvard.edu

How to Compete Globally for Growth:

14-23 May 1997

"Managing Multinational Enterprise"

An intensive 8-day seminar for senior executives

Rising pressures on all fronts are forcing multinational companies to embark upon a path of more radical transformation than ever before.

Whatever we call the change-path which so many companies are now choosing — self-renewal, transformation, or revitalization — it is the challenge of managing radical change.

While there are clearly no recipes, *Managing Multinational Enterprise* will provide an opportunity and a structure for discussing best practices between a selected group of senior managers and INSEAD faculty members with extensive research and consulting experience. Just read what past participants have to say:

"MME gave me deep insights into the global environment, the cultural differences and transnational strategy approaches — I will be more sensitive to how I operate in the future."

Peter Lobbe - Vice-President Marketing, BASF - Germany

"Sharing views and experiences with executives from different countries, businesses and cultures and trying to understand each other — a fantastic challenge for someone responsible for corporate communications in a global bank."

Heinz Thamberger, Programme Director

General Evamaria Peyer - Head of Corporate Communications, Fort Vale-Präsident, Union Bank of Switzerland - Switzerland

"MME was like swimming in a sea of ideas."

John A. Miller - Network Systems Manager, Office Strategy & Business Development, AT&T Network Systems - USA

This seminar only occurs once a year. As you will have gathered, participants are expected to occupy senior positions in multinational corporations. Numbers are limited to ensure the greatest possible benefit for all.

To receive a comprehensive brochure immediately, call Janet Burdick on 33 (01) 60 74 55 13, e-mail: execed@insead.fr or return the coupon below.

INSEAD

Our new programme brochure is now available. REPLY TODAY FOR YOUR COMPLEMENTARY COPY.

For the completed details below, call Janet Burdick on 33 (01) 60 74 55 13, e-mail: execed@insead.fr, or post them to: INSEAD, Executive Education, Boulevard de Constance, 77305 Fontainebleau Cedex, France.

Name _____ Mr/Ms/Ms/Ms
First Name _____ Job Title _____
Company Name _____
Company Address _____
City _____ Postal Code _____
Country _____ Telephone _____
Fax _____ E-mail _____

INSEAD/7HT

Graduates & MBAs

attend the
Careers Forum
of the Global Management Conference

Amsterdam
11-12 April 1997
Beurs Van Berlage

If you are searching for a career or planning an MBA — attend the Careers Forum. Around 100 leading international business schools, companies and consultancies are exhibiting at Europe's premier careers event. Participants at the Careers Forum and Conference include: Andersen Consulting, AT Kearney, Bakkenist Management Consultants, Bossard Consulting, COBA Group, Coopers & Lybrand, Courts Consulting, DDI, Deloitte & Touche Consulting Group, ESSEC, European Institute for Purchasing Management, European University, Fairleigh-Dickinson University, Hay Management Consultants, HBS Consulting Partners, HLP Hired Leader & Partner, IBM, INSEAD, KLM, KPMG, MBA Careers Guide, MCA, Mercuri International, NACE-Fulbright Commission, NIMBAS, Nijmegen, Open University, PA Consulting, Paradigm, Proudfoot, Rembrandt Consulting, Roland Berger & Partner, RSM-Erasmus University, Theus Institute, Webster University, and many more.

Entrance Free To register, complete and return the coupon below to:

Institute for Strategic Management Research
Avenue Louise, 149/40, 1050, Brussels, Belgium.
Telephone +32 2 535 7570 Fax +32 2 535 7576

Name _____ Signature _____
Title _____ Please complete the following:
Address _____ Date Graduated: _____ Graduate ☐ MBA ☐
Work Experience: _____ years Position _____
I am interested in: _____
Reference HT296

هك ان الركل

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION / A SPECIAL REPORT

Is U.S. Less Hospitable? Boom in Foreign Students Seems to Be Over

By Edward B. Fiske

WASHINGTON — For more than four decades, American colleges and universities have had a seemingly irresistible appeal to students from other countries, and the education of foreign students in the United States has been a growth industry.

The number of international students studying in U.S. institutions of higher education soared from 34,232 in the 1954-55 academic year to a record 453,787 in 1995-96, according to the Institute of International Education. Trade experts cite higher education as a major export industry that contributes \$7 billion a year to the American gross domestic product.

The dramatic growth of the post-World War years, however, now appears to be coming to an end. The latest figures show that last year's increase in foreign student enrollment was a mere 0.3 percent, the smallest growth rate in a quarter century.

"The numbers are quite worrying," said Richard M. Krasno, the president of the institute, which tracks the trends under a grant from the U.S. Information Agency. "If you believe, as I do, that foreign students coming to the United States is in our national interest, then we have every reason to be concerned."

Analysts attribute the leveling off of foreign student enrollment to a variety of factors, including growing competition from Australia and other industrialized countries, the founding of indigenous universities in developing countries and a growing sense that the climate for foreign students in the United States is becoming less hospitable.

The hospitality problem is expected to be exacerbated later this year with the implementation of immigration legislation recently enacted by Congress that will increase surveillance of nonimmigrant students and scholars. It will also require institutions to pay a fee of up to \$100 per person to finance the new tracking procedures.

"There seems to be an increasing

atmosphere of intolerance in this country," said Naomi Collins, executive director of NAFSA: Association of International Educators. "Congress has focused on foreign students as if they were all potential terrorists."

Past growth in the number of foreign students is generally attributed not only to the prestige of American colleges and universities but to the size, diversity and flexibility of higher education in the United States. English was also valued as a language, as was knowledge of American culture and business practices.

According to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United States attracts about 32 percent of the 1.3 million students who study outside their homeland, down from 40 percent in the early 1980s.

"While the numbers are not yet decreasing, our market share is going down," said Mr. Krasno. "If we were a corporation looking at this kind of trend, we would be concerned."

The institute's latest annual statistical

report, "Open Doors, 1995-96," notes that the majority of foreign students in the United States are Asian. Japan leads the list with 45,276 students, followed by China, South Korea, Taiwan and India. The report also noted that 84,400 American students were studying in other countries, a growth of 11 percent over the previous year.

American colleges and universities welcome foreign students for a variety of reasons, including their impact on domestic students.

"We want our students to have contact with the world," said Jerry Wilcox, director of the International Students and Scholars Office at Cornell University, which has 2,609 foreign students this year. "That's why we put \$1 million of our own money into need-based scholarships for foreign undergraduates alone."

The economic value of foreign students has by no means gone unnoticed. Most foreign students pay their own way, and the Institute of International Education estimates that foreign stu-

dents put out \$3 billion a year for tuition and fees, another \$4 billion for travel and living expenses, and that they create 100,000 American jobs.

The U.S. Department of Commerce lists the higher education industry as the fifth largest exporter of services in the country. Several factors have led to the declining growth of foreign students, starting with the growing availability of universities in other countries.

"It's getting more difficult to recruit," said John Klockentager, vice president of Buena Vista College in Storm Lake, Iowa. "When we first went to Taiwan in 1986, the country could only educate 20 percent of its students. They have now built enough capacity to handle 45 percent."

Many academics are quick to add that competition from indigenous institutions is a healthy development. "One of our purposes in training foreign students has been to build up universities back home," said Catherine Cotten, who works with foreign students at Duke University in North Carolina.

Competition is also coming from other industrialized countries that see higher education as a thriving industry. Universities in Japan and Britain have become aggressive recruiters, and Australia has made the building up of its foreign student population a major objective of its trade policy.

Australian embassies market the nation's higher education system, and universities have begun delivering services through partnerships with local institutions throughout Asia and the Pacific. A recent official report projected a five-fold increase in the number of foreign students in Australian universities over the next 15 years.

By contrast, U.S. information offices have been closed in many countries, and college officials wonder why American policy toward foreign students appears to be shaped more by the Immigration and Naturalization Service than by the Department of Commerce.

EDWARD B. FISKE is a former education editor of The New York Times.

German Universities Fear a Loss of Prestige

Continued from Page 13

will ambassadors and salesmen for German exports. Instead, the nation's universities are no longer attracting a promising cross-section of potential foreign leaders for a formative period of studies in Germany, the report said.

It noted that of the 125,000 foreign students in Germany in 1992, one-fifth came from

two countries — Iran and Turkey. The only Western country significantly represented was France, with fewer than 5,000 students.

"Germany has become a weak competitor, especially in Asia," the report said, explaining that the United States and Australia succeed much better in attracting foreigners because both countries actively market their higher education facilities.

While German students must work out their own arrangements, U.S. universities treat potential students like customers, offering them convenient one-stop applications for degree courses and financial aid, the report said.

Calling for radical innovations in the German approach, the report said that top students who want to study abroad rarely consider Germany these days. To begin with, it said, most potential college and even graduate students face a language barrier because of the insistence

in Germany on a strong command of the language — in contrast to a willingness in the United States or France to see some courses taught in foreign languages.

If "there seems to be an unwelcoming atmosphere for foreigners," the report said, it is partly because the German system is no longer in step with changes in higher education elsewhere. For example, the lack of short, specialized courses at German universities may stem from misguided conservative views that any change will

undermine academic rigor and thoroughness. In any case, the report said, foreign students are often unprepared for what they find because they have not received good counseling of the sort dispensed by American and British institutions.

The decline in Germany's popularity as a place to study is liable to accelerate, the report warned, if there is a shortage of promising foreign students to publicize the value of its academic degrees as qualifications that are a match — often more than a match — for BAs earned in U.S. universities.

Of course, not everyone in German education has been waiting for this alarm bell to change things. Already, the Fulbright Commission's Mrs. Ischinger says that "all in all, I am quite optimistic that German universities will increasingly offer 'international curricula' and one- or two-year master's programs and thus continue to attract foreign students."

Heidelberg University, taking a leaf from the competitive techniques of privately funded U.S. institutions, has started to ask its foreign alumni for help in creating



The University of Heidelberg is asking foreign alumni for help in recruitment.

recruitment networks abroad — an innovative step in Germany where universities are financed by the state and traditionally have never felt the need to promote themselves.

More broadly, Mrs. Ischinger, who is familiar with campus conditions as a professor at Cologne University, insists that the problems of foreign students are shared by

many university-level Germans in a system that has exploded in a generation: from fewer than 400,000 students in West Germany in 1962, total enrollment is approaching nearly two million today in unified Germany.

Many of the changes needed to attract foreign students, such as a wider selection of courses, better student orientation and career counseling, are needed just as much by German students, she said, noting that universities have grown in size but not in flexibility and that, as a result, students often lose their bearings.

Although Germany's Fulbright program is the world's largest with an annual budget of 15 million Deutsche Marks (\$9 million) from the German and U.S. governments, it is in no position to change the system by itself. But it does try to sponsor foreign students and teachers to broaden the ties of German academe to the wider community.

Funding more than 700 grants a year equally split between Americans and Germans, the program strives not only to subsidize good scholarship but also to set an in-

novative tone. A new venture, in conjunction with the German private sector, brings American students to Germany for an academic year followed by a business internship. Mark Walter, a graduate fellow last year from the United States, concluded that his weeks at Daimler-Benz were "more valuable than any trip to the library I've ever made."

The challenge of shaking up the intellectual environment is especially acute in the new lands, where several hundred Fulbright-funded U.S. teaching assistants have been helping meet the overwhelming demand for English-language teaching in a system where until recently, the first foreign language was Russian. The commission has also funded U.S. scholars in architecture, law and business at Leipzig and Dresden and the smaller universities to help them make the transition to international practices.

"We find that loads of good U.S. academics are very excited at the prospect of living on this new frontier," Mrs. Ischinger said, a phrase that sounded like a new breeze stirring in German academe.



Your M.B.A. in PARIS and the U.S.

The best from Europe and America for your graduate studies in International Management

M.B.A. University is a graduate program of Management created in 1986 by the Franco-American Institute of Management (I.F.A.M.) and developed in association with leading U.S. Universities.

11 to 16 months of study
4 in Paris, France • 7 to 12 in the U.S.
October to September or December

2 DIPLOMAS
• M.B.A. (Master of Business Administration)
from AACSB accredited American Universities.
• Graduate certificate from M.B.A. University.

M.B.A. University / I.F.A.M., 19 rue Cépée, 75015 Paris.
Tel.: 01 42 73 26 53 — Fax: 01 47 83 31 72

SPEND THE SUMMER WHERE THE WORLD DOES BUSINESS.

The summer intensive programs at New York University's School of Continuing Education are designed to help you get ahead, or get a serious head start in your career. Spend one to seven weeks of intensive study in the world's leading business center, learning about Sports and Event Marketing, or gaining practical skills with programs in Destination Management and Marketing. Start by sending for our free brochure describing more than 20 opportunities.

FOR A FREE BROCHURE:
Phone: 1-800-FIND NYU ext. 30
Fax: 212-995-3856
Web site: <http://www.nyu.edu/sce/>
E-mail: sce.summer@nyu.edu



New York University is an affirmative action/equal opportunity institution.
© 1997 New York University School of Continuing Education

the best of many worlds



All courses in English • International faculty and students
American educational system • Practical year-long project

B.B.A.

- Study abroad in the culture and scholarship of the U.S., Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the Middle East
- Choice of majors
- Finance and Economics, Marketing and Management, International Business, International Relations, Law, Management
- Study abroad for 1 to 3 years, including summer study in U.S.
- BBA degree leads to American-recognized MBA 1 year in the U.S.
- 1996-1997 Program: (English Speaking) Business Degree
- February 1st & October 1st session

M.B.A.

- An intensive 14-week program, easily adapted to 10 or 12 weeks available in Paris, New York, and Tokyo
- Specialized seminars, regional, corporate, and international
- Development, health, business, and social studies in Africa and Southeast Asia
- Corporate sponsored global business project during the entire 14-week program

ISG International School of Business
Executive Education, 10000 Blvd. de la
Séne, 10000 Blvd. de la Séne, 10000 Blvd. de la Séne

SEMMELEWIS UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE

Semmelweis University of Medicine has been training students for over 200 years and its alumni include a Nobel laureate and world renowned researchers and clinicians. Semmelweis offers degree courses in general medicine (M.D.), dentistry (D.M.D.), pharmacy (M.Sc) and Ph.D. programs in English and German.

Programs for foreign students run for five to six years with an average annual tuition fee less than USD 7,000.

Accredited by the World Health Organization, our diploma is accepted by major western countries.

Graduates of Semmelweis can apply for hospital residencies in Germany, the U.K., Greece, Israel, Norway, etc. and sit for the ECFMG certification and the PLAB examination in the U.S. and the U.K.

English Programs last year drew 760 students from 31 countries with strong representation from Greece, Israel, Cyprus, the U.S. and Scandinavia.

German courses drew a total of 300 students mainly from Germany.

For more information please contact:
Semmelweis University of Medicine, Foreign Students' Secretariat
0900 str. 26, Budapest, 1085, Hungary
Phone/Fax: (36-1) 266-0452 or (36-1) 1170-932

SCHILLER INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Florida (USA), London (UK),
Strasbourg and Paris (France),
Heidelberg (Germany), Madrid (Spain),
Leysin and Engelberg (Switzerland)

Associate, Bachelor's & Master's degree programs
International Business Administration, International Hotel & Tourism Management, International Relations & Diplomacy, Management, Marketing, Art, Computer Studies, Economics, Pre-Engineering, Pre-Medicine, Liberal Arts

Collegium Palatinum
Intensive English, Spanish, German
& French language courses

Courses begin January, June and September

SCHILLER INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
Royal Waterloo House, Dept. IHT/2/97
51-55 Waterloo Road, London SE1 8TX England
Tel: (0171) 928 8484 Fax: (0171) 620 1226
<http://www.schiller.edu/>

Accredited member ACICS, Washington, DC USA

University of California, Berkeley

Advance Your Career in Telecommunications with a 4-Month Professional Diploma Program
Learn the latest trends and developments in technology for communication and networking in this focused 4-month program.
Courses include:

- Data Communications
- Computer Networks
- Digital Telecommunications
- Broadband Communications
- Advanced Local Area Computer Networks
- Internetworking
- Wireless/Mobile Communications
- Design and Applications of Mobile Data Networks

For a FREE catalog, contact:
Director, 4-Month Professional Diploma Programs
Telecommunications Engineering
University of California, Berkeley Extension
1995 University Avenue, Dept. 38
Berkeley, California 94720
Tel: (510) 642-4151
Fax: (510) 642-1249
e-mail: diploma38@ucl.berkeley.edu
Or visit our Web site: www.umex.berkeley.edu 4243

UNIVERSITE AIX-MARSEILLE III
Aix-en-Provence

Learn to speak French
University year - two semesters
(October-February, February-March)
3-4 week long intensive sessions
(June, July, September)
All levels.

Institut d'Etudes Françaises pour Etudiants Etrangers

23, rue Gaston-de-Soporta,
13625 Aix-en-Provence, Cedex, France
Tel.: +33 (0) 4 42 21 70 90. Fax: +33 (0) 4 42 23 02 64

infinite possibilities

one summer

over 400 courses

The George Washington University
WASHINGTON DC

is an affirmative action/equal opportunity institution.

The George Washington University
Summer Sessions

For more info call 202.994.6860 or email summer@gwu.edu www.gwu.edu

JOSEPH FITCHETT is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.

MONDAMIN GREEN COVE

For more information call 704-896-8895

POK-McCREADY OUTSTANDING RIDING PROGRAM

32 Horses • Farm
Friendly Mature Staff
Wilderness & Canoe Trips
Sailing • Full Sports • 93rd Year
English Tutoring • Horse Shows!
Gifts: Boys 7-16 4 or 6 weeks
Jacks & Sarah Swan
203-775-8865 • 203-740-7884
Box 501, Brookfield, CT 06004

EFAP INTERNATIONAL

COMMUNICATIONS PRACTICAL TEACHING PROFESSIONALS CASE STUDIES & INTERNSHIPS

BRUXELLES
00 32 2 345 91 66

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION / A SPECIAL REPORT

U.S. Campuses, a Rush to Click On to Computerized Learning

ph Rosenbloom

IN — Since the start of the new year, professors at Harvard Business School have had their own cyberspace for students outside class. It is as mundane as asking students to log on to a website or as exotic as poll all night to customize a text day, professors can use computers. There they have school's own sparkling Web site, a confidential, in-Web. Kim Clark has become head of the school's Web site. Mr. Clark, 31, has invested \$11 million to ratchet investment in computer technology.

about
behind.
No.
ies like
cows ph
education
less than
process" an.

ing" higher education, according to Carol Twigg, vice president of Educom, a nonprofit group that advises universities on technology matters.

A 1996 survey of 403 colleges and universities by the Washington-based American Council on Education found that many had reached a "takeoff point" in exploiting computers for classroom learning, said Elaine El-Khawwas, a professor at the University of California at Los Angeles and the survey director. Four-fifths of the institutions reported spending more money on computer technology last year than the year before.

As administrators wire their campuses with high-speed cable to handle elaborate computer traffic and upgrade both computerized hardware and software, they are assessing the gains. "More effective, faster, more accurate learning" is how Ms. El-Khawwas summed up the results so far.

But some educators question whether computer-based learning methods represent much of a leap forward for higher education at all.

"It takes a lot of resources to do this stuff, in capital expenditures and staffing," said Gerard McCartney, chief information officer at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania and an authority on educational technology.

"It's not clear that you wouldn't get the same results in spending it in more conventional ways — hiring more teachers and having a lower student-teacher ratio, for example."

Not so, said Mr. Clark, at least not as far as the Harvard Business School is concerned. He said that the business school ought to be a living model of the kind of technologically advanced working world in which many of the school's students must operate as managers when they leave Harvard.

"We wanted the nature of the school itself to be part of the educational experience," he said.

And Mr. Clark portrayed the computerized learning tools that the school is developing as an essential complement to its case-study method.

For a course in organizational strategy, for instance, a video clip is integrated into a computerized, interactive exercise. The case concerns the Thermo Electron Corp., a Massachusetts high-tech firm. The students' assignment: analyze whether Thermo Electron is wisely hoarding more than \$1 billion in cash reserves.

When a student clicks on the video, the gray-haired image of the Thermo Electron chairman, George Haropoulos, appears. He recounts: "In the past when we've had even a small

amount of cash, some of our board members said, 'What do we need all that cash for?'" He and his brother, John, continue in that vein for 29 seconds.

With such computerized enhancements, Mr. Clark said, "material is richer, and you can take things deeper and hook the student into the real world in a way that you couldn't do before."

ANOTHER university that has plunged into computerized learning is Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, New York, which is best known for science and engineering. It has adopted the "studio" model — a studio in RPI speak being a room that typically contains 25 computers equipped with interactive CD-ROM technology.

The studios are supplementing cavernous halls where one RPI professor used to lecture to 500 or more students. Now students in virtually all introductory math and physics learn by the studio method.

It allows them to work in small teams and, say, to simulate on a video screen an experiment with a ball thrown off a building as it follows an arc of gravity. During a studio class, an instructor is on call to help, if necessary.

So popular is the method that RPI is gradually extending it to subjects ranging

from English literature to anthropology, said Brad Lister, a biology professor and director of the university's Center for Innovation in Undergraduate Education. "The major point," he said, "is students are really hands-on. They are taking charge of their own learning."

Students are also using computers to learn through so-called distance learning. An early pioneer of distance learning is the University of Phoenix, an Arizona-based behemoth with 32,000 adult students who mostly work by day and attend classes at night on three dozen campuses in 11 states and Puerto Rico. In 1989, when the university began offering courses online, they attracted 12 students.

Now the online enrollment in subjects such as business and technology management is 2,200, including about 50 from foreign countries, and growing rapidly, said Terri Hedegaard, the university's vice president for online services. Students connect computers into the Internet by modem, and they obtain course assignments and contribute to class discussion on a web site.

"We've been able to prove that the students are learning by their test scores," Ms. Hedegaard said.

Starting this fall, a new undertaking by the governors of 13 Western states,

applied called the Western Governors' University, will offer students an online catalogue of distance learning courses available at universities in 15 Western states.

Meantime, the 940 members of Wake Forest University's Class of 2000 will be clicking away at their IBM ThinkPad 365XD laptop computers. The university in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, prides itself on its strong liberal arts curriculum and its basketball team.

But in September it attained a new point of pride. It presented a "free" laptop to each incoming freshman (while raising tuition by \$3,000) as part of its plan to accentuate computer technology.

Mr. McCartney, the University of Pennsylvania expert on educational technology, said that he views the Wake Forest experiment skeptically. Computerized learning methods work better than traditional ones, he said, only in the teaching of "quantitative" subjects like mathematics or business finance.

And what about providing a free laptop to every freshman? "But, like, so what?" he said. "That's the question you've got to answer."

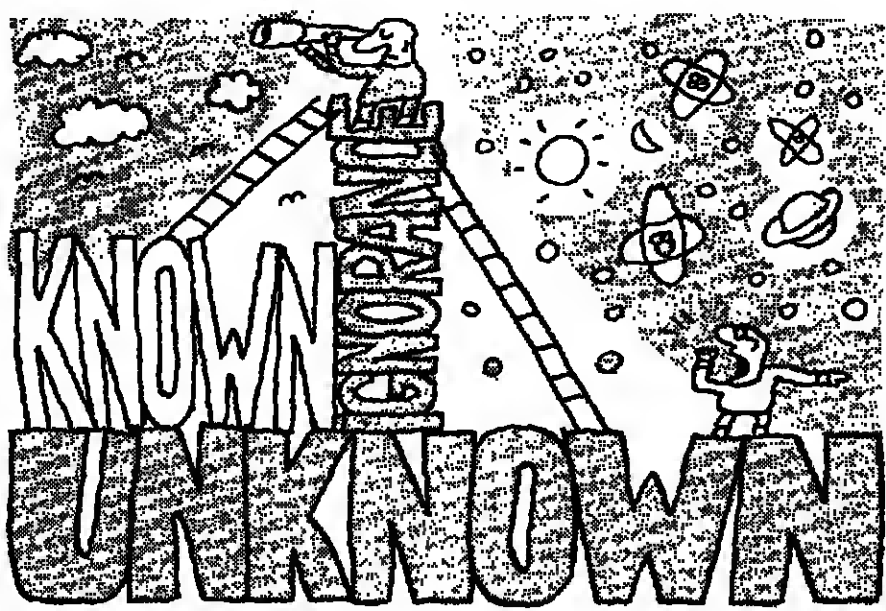
JOSEPH ROSENBLUM is a reporter for PBS's "Frontlines" series.

A Dose of Ignorance Is Healthy

Continued from Page 13

• Why do osclerotic plaques develop in blood vessels?
• How do anesthetics work?
• Why are we rejected as foreign bodies?
• AIDS is a medical condition, not a disease, as Dr. Witte said. "It's so much more complex, and many of the answers are still unknown. Even the most knowledgeable cannot feel the weight of AIDS."

Students in his class must first classify their ignorance on a medical topic and then write a term paper about it. They keep an ignorance log in



their research. They must list their favorite failure. They see patients with baffling problems and develop questions about the biological, clinical and ethical implications of what they've seen.

"It's a seductive way to get people to understand the limits of knowledge," said Dr. Witte. "We focus on recognition of ignorance. There are times to leave your brain open to new knowledge." She said that the recognition of ignorance would eliminate the potential for fraud in science and research.

Students receive the trappings of their ignorance: sheets of parchment-colored paper announcing that the above-named has received a

doctorate in medical ignorance. They wear their question-mark icons as a badge of distinction.

One of Dr. Witte's former students who now teaches anesthesiology said the program made medical school "more than an intellectual death march" of facts and tests.

Dr. Witte's husband, Dr. Charles L. Witte, a surgeon, tells her classes that surgery with its emphasis on excision is the ultimate in medical ignorance — tacit acknowledgment that a malfunctioning part of the body cannot be

fixed otherwise. He sees the medical progress of the past half-century as enlightened ignorance and skilled inquiry rather than the triumph of knowledge.

The course's roots can be traced to a plea by the educator Dr. Thomas in 1983 for courses in medical school to produce "students driven by curiosity, delighted and surprised to learn that science is an endless frontier."

GEORGE RIDGE is a lawyer and journalist based in Tucson.

Defining the Limits of Online Study

Continued from Page 13

Mr. Halal is a professor of management and Mr. Liebowitz is a professor of information systems at George Washington University in Washington, which is developing compressed video devices to enable two-way television signals to be transmitted anywhere in the world by telephone lines.

Distance learning has moved far away from the traditional correspondence course, aimed at the individual student working alone. The global reach of the Internet makes it possible to unite geographically scattered students in a virtual classroom. Methods such as multimedia, video-conferencing and the Internet will increasingly allow students both to proceed at their own pace, and to interact with one another and their teachers.

Even without taking the technology to its limits, the idea of education as a lifelong process is catching on throughout the industrialized world. Already, working adults who pursue their studies part-time make up roughly half of students taking college courses in the United States.

However, there is debate in scholarly circles about how far the new technology

should be used for teaching academic subjects in which personal contacts between teacher and student are still vital. Britain's Open University, for example, a world leader in distance education, has embraced information technology cautiously, believing it to be no substitute for books and the exchange of ideas at live tutorials and summer schools.

But the Open University is also moving with the tide. It has set up a "knowledge media institute" to explore ways of adopting information technology. Some teachers are concerned about this trend, arguing that the heavy investment that students are expected to make in computer and communications equipment contradicts the concept of "Open." Cost, of course, is an important factor in many developing countries, where few people have computers or even phones. Rather than uniting the world, the new technologies could lead to societies of information haves and have-nots.

The Internet originally came into being to allow universities to exchange information, and academics have been among the most enthusiastic proponents of the new technology. Although some educators fear the technologies will adversely affect the universities' role as

"communities" of learning, others say information technology can give students more direct contact with their tutors than in crowded amphitheaters.

"Anyone who has participated in computer-conferencing or other interactive media knows that the intensity of relationships can be astounding," say Mr. Halal and Mr. Liebowitz.

Multimedia education methods are not confined to schools. Dozens of companies, including Hewlett-Packard, Apple and Xerox, have turned to them as a cheaper and more flexible method of enabling employees to improve their skills using their home PCs.

This concept goes hand in hand with the development of networked global organizations, or "virtual corporations."

The jury is still out between those who say that information technology is no substitute for the hard slog of reading through difficult texts, and those who argue that it will achieve new and perhaps different levels of understanding. But it seems inevitable that computers and satellites will profoundly influence the way we go to school and college by the end of the century.

BARRY JAMES is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.

IFAM
THE BEST WAY FOR THE M.B.A.
Since 1982, IFAM has been preparing its students for the MBA diploma in the U.S. IFAM offers a complete business program in management taught in English with both an:
□ Undergraduate program (2 to 3 years in Paris) and a
□ Dynamic broad-based MBA Program (14 months in Paris, 7-12 months in U.S.)
□ IFAM is closely associated with Northeastern University, Babson College (Boston), University of San Diego, Pace University in New York...
□ Some students have completed their MBA at the prestigious U.S. universities Harvard, Wharton, University of Chicago, Duke, McGill, NYU...
IFAM
INSTITUT FRANCAIS AMERICAIN DE MANAGEMENT
Etablissement d'enseignement supérieur technique privé
19 rue Cécile — 75015 Paris — France.
Tel: 01 47 34 123 — Fax: 01 47 83 31 72

UNESCO PUBLISHING
A wide-ranging selection of books, journals and CD-ROMs on key world issues
Learning: The Treasure Within
The International Commission on Education for the Twenty-first Century presided by Jacques Delors provides a challenging approach to the learning process throughout life. 266 pp., 150 FF
Our Creative Diversity
The World Commission on Culture and Development presided by Javier Pérez de Cuellar provides an understanding of the impelling effects of cultural diversity on development. 309 pp., 150 FF
Study Abroad 1996-1997
The most complete guide to higher studies in 134 countries. 1,376 pp., 120 FF
The World Heritage Review
A richly illustrated quarterly to help preserve our collective memory (on subscription only).
Angkor, cité royale
A poetic voyage on CD-ROM to discover the wonders of the Khmer civilization (in French). UNESCO/RMN / 299 FF

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE
INTERNATIONAL PROFESSIONAL PROGRAMS
LAW
IN THE AMERICAN LEGAL SYSTEM (January 14-25)
MANAGEMENT
IN MANAGEMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVES (February 5-14)
IN INVENTORY, WAREHOUSE, LOGISTICS MGT. (February 22-23)
IN MARKETING (March 10-21)
IN INTERNATIONAL BANKING AND FINANCE (May 12-30)
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT & ENERGY
IN AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT (June 14-25)
IN ALTERNATIVE ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES (May 19-30)
CUSTOMIZED PROGRAMS
IN CUSTOM-DESIGNED PROGRAMS AVAILABLE YEAR-ROUND
ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROGRAMS
YEAR-ROUND PROGRAMS:
IN INTENSIVE ENGLISH PROGRAM (4 weeks 10 weeks)
IN IMPROVING ORAL FLUENCY PROGRAM (4 weeks 10 weeks)
IN UNIVERSITY PREPARATION PROGRAM (4 weeks 10 weeks)
IN DESIGN-YOUR-OWN PROGRAM (English and university courses)
IN CONVERSATION AND AMERICAN CULTURE PROGRAM (3-4 weeks)
IN ENGLISH FOR INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS (4 weeks 10 weeks)
IN TEACHING ENGLISH TO SPEAKERS OF OTHER LANGUAGES - TESOL (4 weeks 10 weeks)
IN ENGLISH PROGRAM PLUS BASKETBALL CAMP (Summer 1997)
KNOWLEDGE - OPPORTUNITY - SUCCESS
FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:
INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE
1200 UNIVERSITY AVENUE, DPT. INT. PROGRAMS, CA 92521-0100, U.S.A.
E-MAIL: UICP@CALIF.EDU PHONE: (951) 787-4348 FAX: (951) 787-3758
WEB SITE: HTTP://WWW.UICP.CALIF.EDU/INTLPROG/

ROTTERDAM SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT
The Rotterdam School of Management is the renowned business school of Erasmus University, consistently ranked among the European top five. The Economist's "Which MBA?" described the RSM as innovative and interesting, friendly and representing excellent value.
The World in your Class
The Rotterdam School of Management's MBA (General Management) and MBA/MSI (plus information technology) bring together participants from 45 countries for an intensive 18 months English language "hands-on" approach to management.
If you are interested in an MBA program which offers you the unique possibility to work and study with students from all over the world, you will find the Rotterdam School of Management an excellent choice.
Please send me more information on the full-time MBA
Program of the Rotterdam School of Management.
Name: Mr./Ms. _____
Address: _____
City, Postal code: _____
Country: _____
RSM Erasmus University
P.O. Box 1738, 3000 BA Rotterdam, The Netherlands
Phone: +31 (0) 10 4873411
Fax: +31 (0) 10 4873499
E-mail: rsm@erasmus.nl
Internet: http://www.rsm.nl

STANFORD SUMMER SESSION
June 24 - August 17, 1997
UNDERGRADUATE
• Fulfill a distribution or general education req.
• Accelerate progress towards your degree
• Over 200 classes offered in more than 50 departments
Courses in: Physics, Economics, Biology, Computer Science, History, Art, Classics, Athletics, Intensive Languages, Chemistry, Accounting, Political Science, Anthropology, English for Foreign Students
For a FREE catalogue, send us the following:
Name: _____
Address: _____
City: _____
ST. ZIP: _____
Circle one: ☐ HS Student ☐ Undergrad
HIGH SCHOOL
• Take undergraduate courses for Stanford credit
• Live on campus - 40 mi. south of San Francisco
• Gain an inside perspective to life at a major University
• Open to advanced students who will have completed their junior or senior year
• Limited financial aid available
Stanford Summer Session
Building 590, Room 103
Stanford, CA 94305-3005
(415) 725-2109
(415) 725-2238 Fax
E-mail: summer@stanford.edu
Web: www.stanford.edu/dept/ess/summer

YALE
Summer College Credit Programs
• Humanities • Sciences
• Social Sciences
• Art • Drama
• Creative Writing
• Languages
• Directing (for Teachers)
• English Language Institute (ESL)
YALE UNIVERSITY Summer Program
246 Church Street, Suite 101, Dept. HT
New Haven, CT 06510-1722
Phone (203) 432-2430 • http://www.yale.edu/summer
For catalogue requests outside U.S. send \$5.00 postage

Progresser dans votre carrière sans quitter votre emploi
EXECUTIVE
Une formation professionnelle
en 1 an homologuée par l'Etat.
dispense le soir et le samedi,
en anglais et en français.
GROUPE ISG
ISG International School of Business
100, rue de la République - 92000 Nanterre
Tél: 01 30 91 15 72 Fax: 01 30 91 70 41
Internet: E-MAIL: info@isg.fr
WEB SITE: http://www.isg.fr

Summer at HARVARD
A challenging, rewarding, and exciting experience awaits you at the Harvard University Summer School. Summer School students have access to Harvard's distinguished faculty, well-equipped labs, exceptional museums, and the largest university library system in the world. America's oldest academic summer session offers several hundred liberal arts courses including drama, writing, economics, computer science, Ukrainian studies, English for non-native speakers, and a college-level program for secondary school juniors and seniors. Historic Cambridge, Massachusetts, located on the Charles River, is considered the ultimate college town with many bookstores, music stores, and restaurants. Metropolitan Boston is minutes away. We invite you to learn more about our programs.
June 23-August 15, 1997
Catalogue requests: 617-495-0519
e-mail: summer@harvard.edu
Internet: 617-495-4024
http://www.don.harvard.edu/summer97
Please send:
1) Harvard Summer School catalogue for college-age students and older
2) Secondary school program catalogue for high school students who have completed their junior or senior year
3) Institute for English Language Programs brochure/application
Name: _____
Address: _____
City: _____
State: _____ Zip: _____
Country: _____
HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL
Dept. 5780, 31 Avenue Centre
Cambridge, MA 02138 U.S.A.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION / A SPECIAL REPORT

Thai School: A Family Affair

By Eric Melzer

BANGKOK — As urban growth chisels away at the traditional Thai family, one school is cutting students, along with their parents and grandparents, to the hills.

The Tridhos Three Generation School, situated near the northern city of Chiang Mai, intends to use family life as part of its curriculum when it opens in May.

"It's not easy for parents to make a big move and to give up their work," said Tim Ellis, executive director of the school. "But there's so much frustration with the madness of Bangkok that people are re-examining what their values are."

The project is the brainchild of M.L. Tridhohyuth Devaluk, a Thai architect, whose projects include another alternative living facility called "Smart Living," which offers upscale apartments in Bangkok's business district to residents seeking to avoid commuting through the city's congested traffic.

Like the apartments, the Tridhos school comes with a hefty price tag.

Bart Duykers, the school's deputy director, said, "The parents pay a deposit of three million baht (\$115,000) and can get that back after a minimum of five years if they decide to give up their membership in the school."

The fee entitles parents and grandparents to a two-bedroom apartment on campus during the student's enrollment.

The cost of tuition and boarding is extra and works

out to about \$18,000, about seven times more than Thailand's per-capita income. Tridhos aims to be "a Thai school for future Thai leaders."

The teaching staff is largely Thai and classes will follow a traditional Thai curriculum. Some Western instructors are involved, including a group of former Peace Corps volunteers. An emphasis on English is intended to make students comfortable in both languages, according to school officials.

"It's the way we teach, not the content that separates us," Mr. Ellis said.

Dr. Chanthrapanya Panomporn, professor of education administration at Chiang Mai University, who

"There's so much frustration with the madness of Bangkok that people are re-examining what their values are."

chose the Tridhos school for his son, said, "I believe in what they offer to my son in terms of international standards and at the same time we are trying to maintain our Thai culture, maybe you can call it Thai heritage. Many parents like to send their children abroad, but in a sense they are losing Thai culture. I want my son to be Thai not a Westerner."

Dr. Panomporn who lives in Chiang Mai plans to move onto the Tridhos campus with

his family. The school combines outdoor and indoor activities. The indoor ones include classrooms equipped with bookshelves for students' notebook computers — each student will be provided with one — as well as access to the Internet. Outdoor instruction will include environmental studies, organic farming and community service within the village.

With the school located in a lush river valley 20 kilometers (12 miles) outside of Chiang Mai, it will be considerably easier to accommodate outdoor activities than at private schools in Bangkok.

School officials admit that separating the parents of students from their jobs in Bangkok may be impossible. Some parents will only be able to visit with grandparents or other relatives staying full time. Others can live in the village and commute to Bangkok during the week. Chiang Mai is an hour's flight from Bangkok.

School officials hope that once the school is in session the advantages of the family lifestyle will encourage families to spend an increasing amount of time in the village until they finally choose to live there year-round.

Twenty families have so far agreed to move into the school village. Fifty students are enrolled, though the school expects to fill the 300 slots available for its May opening.

Officials hope that 750 families, or a total of 2,500 to 3,000 people, will be living on campus over the next three years.

To encourage enrollment during the school's first year, 200 students will be allowed to apply for admission without family membership, thus avoiding the \$115,000 deposit.

Capital for the construction of the school came from Mr. Tridhohyuth's architectural company and two Thai banks. The project is also backed by the Thai royal family.

ERIC MELZER is a writer and photographer based in Bangkok.



Venice International University, on the island of San Servolo, hopes to bring together American and European styles of higher education.

In Venice, a New Twist on International Study

By Roderick Conway Morris

VENICE — Occupying a tranquil, verdant island in the lagoon, with some fine Renaissance monumental buildings and extensive gardens, only a few minutes' boat ride from Piazza San Marco, Venice International University, which will be inaugurated in September, has a campus that would be the envy of almost any institution. It could also prove an innovative model in international higher education.

The island of San Servolo was a Benedictine monastery in the early 9th century and has been continuously inhabited ever since. From the 18th century until the late 1970s, it was a mental asylum before being designated by the Italian government as a place of

exceptional historical and architectural interest, and state funds were made available for the island's preservation and restoration.

Various projects were, meanwhile, put forward for San Servolo's subsequent use, the winning proposal being from Venice International University, or VIU, a consortium of universities consisting of Venice's Ca' Foscari University, the separate University Institute of Architecture of Venice, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, the Ludwig Maximilians Universität, Munich, and the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona. The group has been granted a renewable, 30-year, free-of-charge lease of the island.

The European Center for Training Craftsmen in Conservation of the Architectural Heritage, which has been on the island for some time, will

move to the nearby island of Giudecca.

"We are hoping to institute an entirely new approach to education abroad," said Gianni Toniolo, who is Venetian-born, a former professor of economics at Ca' Foscari University, and although now professor of economic history at the University of Rome, still involved in getting the project off the ground.

"At present, it's possible under several schemes, like the Erasmus one in Europe, for students to do a spell at a foreign university. The other kind of program, run by some American universities, involves the creation of their own small institution abroad, a kind of enclave, where students and their teachers can be sent for a period to do courses. What we want to do at VIU is to overcome the shortcomings of both systems."

The educators want to make San Servolo a place where students and teachers from the various member universities can spend a semester — there will be two three-and-a-half month semesters every year. The students will

be able to take courses taught by their own professors, or by professors of the other participating universities.

The aim is to create a truly international academic environment, Mr. Toniolo said. All teaching will be in English, the university's official language.

HE added that one of the principal challenges is to bring together different styles of higher education satisfactorily.

"The typical American undergraduate takes a major, a minor and does several other, perhaps cultural, courses," Mr. Toniolo noted. "This is not the case with continental European universities, where students take much more specialized, professionally oriented first degrees. But we believe that for American students to get a taste of the European system, and vice versa, should be a genuinely enriching experience."

Undergraduate subjects that will be taught in the first semester this fall will include environmental sciences, law and economics, art history and linguistics. The cost of board and lodging on the island, in individual rooms with their own bathrooms, will be about \$700 a month.

At the same time, the university will also start a graduate program, to which all the participating universities will contribute teaching. Initially, two masters degrees will be offered, one in economics and

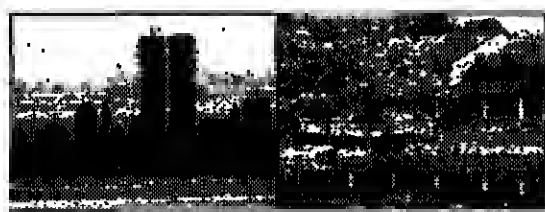
finance, and VIU's Institute for Civil Service aims to be a course to prepare public sector managers working in administration.

"We know there is a severe lack of languages, are comparative law, systems, and so on, a particularly problem for the VIU."

The University's search for a "Venice" port of call, architecture, environment, projects announced by the University of Venice, kept a very low profile during the preparations for its opening.

"It was a very conscious decision to do things rather quietly," said Mr. Toniolo. "Because before making the project publicly known, we wanted to be sure that there really was some meat to it, not just the smoke and the smell of it."

RODERICK CONWAY MORRIS is based in Venice.

Pace University
One Great University
Two Great Options

NEW YORK CITY WESTCHESTER, NY

- ▲ Established in 1906, Pace is a fully accredited, coeducational, comprehensive university.
- ▲ Campus options offer a choice of an urban or suburban environment. Our New York City campus offers all the excitement of "The Big Apple." Our Westchester campus (just 55 minutes from New York City) offers a traditional collegiate campus experience.
- ▲ Undergraduate and Graduate programs are offered through the University's five schools: Dyson College of Arts & Sciences, Lubin School of Business, School of Computer Science, School of Education and Information Systems, and Leonard School of Nursing.
- ▲ Intensive English programs are offered through the English Language Institute (ELI).
- ▲ Outstanding Cooperative Education program that allows qualified students to gain valuable work experience, earn money, while enrolled in school.
- ▲ Total student body of approximately 14,102, including 600 students from over 60 foreign countries.
- ▲ Pace offers international student advisors, active international student organizations, and special international orientation.
- ▲ On or off-campus housing available on all campuses.

For further information, call or write:
Pace University, Student Information Center, 1 Pace Plaza
New York, NY 10038-1908 USA
(212) 346-1927, extension 1265

Faxline: (212) 346-1821

Internet e-mail: INFO@PACUNY027.WAN.PACE.EDU
(please include ext. 1265 in your e-mail message)

PACE
UNIVERSITY
www.pace.edu

CHRISTIE'S EDUCATION

The leading international programme of courses on
THE FINE AND DECORATIVE ARTS

The 1997-98 academic prospectus detailing courses at Diploma, Certificate and Masters levels is now available. Courses are offered in London, Paris, New York and Australia.

For further information please contact:



63 Old Brompton Road
London SW7 3JS
Tel: (44 171) 581 3933
Fax: (44 171) 589 0383

Hôtel Salomon de Rothschild
11 rue Berryer, 75008 Paris
Tel: (33 1) 42 35 10 90
Tel: (33 1) 42 25 10 91

502 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10023
Tel: (1 212) 546 1092
Fax: (1 212) 446 9566

THE LENNEN BILINGUAL SCHOOL

- 65 Quai d'Orsay, Paris 7th - Founded in 1960
- Creative active program in small family atmosphere.
- Pre-school Program ages 3-5
- French and American Primary Section Grades 1-3

Summer school. For information, call (01) 47.05.66.55



Foreign teachers & students have chosen
Grenoble to learn French for over 100 years...
Summer and Academic year programs.
Intensive & semi-intensive courses for all levels.
French language, literature & civilization courses.
Specialized courses in Law, Economics & Science.
Teacher training & Diploma preparation.
Cultural and Touristic activities, and Sports.
Housing in French families or private.
CUEF - Université Stendhal Grenoble III - HT
BP 25 - 38040 Grenoble Cedex 9 France
Tel: +33 (0) 4 76 82 43 70 Fax: +33 (0) 4 76 82 41 15
http://www.u-grenoble3.fr



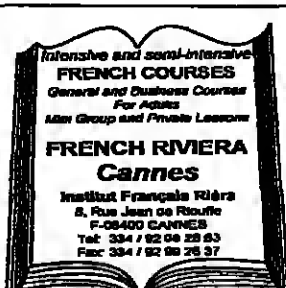
A multilingual school
in the center of Paris
from kindergarten through high school
Balance between studies, sports and arts
Daily multilingual teaching:
French, English and German
Tel: 01 40 70 12 81 - Fax: 01 40 70 91 07
5, rue de Lubeck, 75116 PARIS - FRANCE



The International School of Hospitality Management
Leuwarden offers
The Bachelor of Science (Hotel Management) degree
Your Passport to a career in
Hospitality Services Management
Contact: LSH.M.L. Tel: +31 58 2330 331
Faculty of Economics & Management Fax: +31 58 2330 430
P.O. Box 1298
8900 CG Leuwarden
The Netherlands



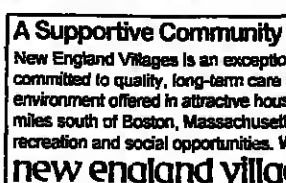
MONTE ROSA
INTERNATIONAL BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS
• American Junior and High School
• Postgraduate Year (Grade 13)
• Business Studies Program
• Intensive English Courses
• Modern Language Programs
• Summer Holiday Courses - June - July - August
57 Av. de Chillon CH 1820 MONTREUX
Tel: +41 21 963 53 41 Fax: +41 21 963 47 83



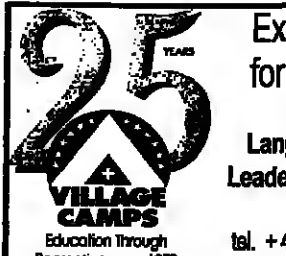
PARIS AMERICAN ACADEMY
in France
STUDY PROGRAMS
IN FINE ARTS FASHION
INTERIOR DESIGN
LANGUAGES
over 25 years experience
BILINGUAL UNIVERSITY
ACADEMIC YEAR
(Jan-Sept or Oct-May)
SUMMER WORKSHOPS
4 WEEKS
9 rue des Ursulines
75007 PARIS
Tel: 01 44 41 99 20
Fax: 01 44 41 99 29



The most renowned school for French
INSTITUT DE FRANÇAIS
an INTENSIVE COMPLETE IMMERSION course on the Riviera
8 hrs per day with 2 meals
For adults. 8 levels: Beginners I to Advanced II
Next 2-4 week course starts March 3, March 31 and all year.
10330 Villeneuve-la-Rivière B11, France. Tel: 04 93 01 88 44 Fax: 04 93 76 92 17



A Supportive Community for Mentally Retarded Adults
New England Villages is an exceptional private residential community
committed to quality, long-term care for mentally retarded adults. Family
environment offered in attractive houses/apartments on 75-acre wooded site 25
miles south of Boston, Massachusetts. Range of vocational, education,
recreation and social opportunities. We invite you to visit the Village. Write:
new england villages, inc. Pembroke, MA 02559 USA



Exciting summer camps
for today's young people
ages 7 - 19
Languages, Sports, Computers,
Leadership and more in 7 countries
1296 Coppet, Switzerland
tel. +41 22 776 2059 fax. +41 22 776 2060
http://www.villagescamps.com



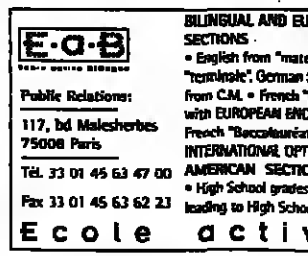
Personalized Guidance & Referrals to
the Finest Sleepaway Camps Worldwide
General • Specialty • Academic • Travel
Pamphlet Available: How to Choose a Summer Camp
A FREE Service of
NATIONAL CAMP ASSOCIATION
"A Recognized Authority on Summer Camp"
212-645-0653
US: 800-966-CAMP • FAX: 914-354-5501
EMAIL: info@summercamps.org
610 Fifth Ave. • NY, NY • 10185
Industry supported • No ties to any one



The International School of Geneva
welcomes students from ages 3 to 18
throughout the year:
• French, English or F/E bilingual courses
• Day school and boarding
• International Baccalaureate, IGCSE plus high
school diploma
• Language exams prepared
International School of Geneva,
Route de Genève 62, 1208 Geneva, Switzerland
Telephone: + 41 22 736 71 30



ATTENTION EFL TEACHERS
For information regarding our 1996-97
recruitment to the "Lectures"
please contact:
EMILIE LEYD
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES
DEPARTMENT
1 Avenue Charles de Gaulle
92110 Nanterre Cedex - France
Tel: (33) 1 41 43 94 39 - Fax: (33) 1 41 43 92 34
E-mail: emilie.leyd@editions.com



BILINGUAL AND EUROPEAN
SECTIONS
• English from "maternelle" to
"terminale", German and Spanish
from CM1 • French "Baccalauréat"
with EUROPEAN ENDORSEMENT
French "Baccalauréat" with
INTERNATIONAL OPTION (D18)
AMERICAN SECTION
• High School grades 10, 11 and 12
leading to High School Diploma
Tel: 33 01 45 63 47 00
Fax: 33 01 45 63 62 23
Ecole active Bilingue



Aiglon College
The British International
HMC boarding school
• A challenging and rigorous education in intellectual,
physical and spiritual self-discipline and self-discovery.
• 275 boys and girls (9-18); separate Junior School (9-13) with bilingual
(French/English) primary section • British GCSE and A Levels; American
College Board • Fine record of university placement in U.K., mainland
Europe and U.S.A. • Friendly international atmosphere • Adventure training
with challenging programme of mountain expeditions • Extensive sports,
full sailing programme in Winter • Cultural excursions Summer School
For further information, please contact:
Director of Admission, Aiglon College, 1065 Chaux-de-Villars, Switzerland
Tel: +41 24 493 27 21 • Fax: +41 24 493 28 11
E-mail: info@aiglon.ch Internet: www.aiglon.ch

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION / A SPECIAL REPORT

How to Get Into the Act

When Clowning Around Is Taken Seriously

By Brad Spurgeon

PARIS — When the nine teenagers of the Shenyang troupe took turns doing back-flips five meters above the ground from one vertical pole to another last month at a festival in the Cirque d'Hiver, they were demonstrating more than just a circus act.

They were showing the fruits of nearly a decade of their educational careers. But if China has the oldest tradition of circus schools — schools existed there thousands of years ago — it is no longer alone in using a highly structured educational system to train circus artists.

In the last half century, circus schools have spread throughout the world, and the World Circus Festival of the Future is the place where the performers come to display their skills.

"The Moscow circus school," said Dominique Maucclair, one of the organizers of the 20-year-old festival, "was the first modern school. The Soviets were cut off from the rest of the world, so they started the school to get acts for their circuses."

It began 70 years ago and became the model for almost all circus schools in Soviet-bloc countries.

Not until the mid-1970s did circus schools bloom in

the West. France was among the first, and today counts more than 100 official schools.

"We noticed in the late '70s," said Mr. Maucclair, "that talented students were graduating from these schools, but they were not getting work. Circus producers just weren't interested."

So he and his wife, Isabelle, created the festival in 1977. It immediately became an international success.

The Shenyang troupe, which won a gold medal this year, is representative of acts produced by Chinese schools: highly disciplined and technically impeccable.

"Children start circus school in China at age 8," said Pu Tong, the official from the Chinese Ministry of Culture who selected the troupe for the festival. "They have parallel studies covering traditional subjects — art, language, mathematics, music, geography — and the circus arts. After they finish, they immediately start working in a circus."

In contrast, the other gold medal winners this year represented a country with practically no circus tradition. Mark and Benji are graduates of the private Brussels Circus School. Their comic juggling act turns the traditional discipline upside down, as when they juggle one club between them while mimicking the

movements of juggling six. "What was good about the Brussels school," said Mark Dehoux, 23, "was that unlike many schools where they produce people who are machine-like technical wonders, ours helped us open our minds to see things differently. It helped spawn our creativity."

"The course lasted only two years," Mr. Dehoux added. "It isn't really enough time to create an act. So we've been working on that for three years since leaving the school."

Mr. Maucclair says their learning experience is not unique. "It was in the early 1970s," he said, "that the Russians noticed that circus school is where you learn the basic skills, but it isn't the place to create an act. That's when the studio phenomenon came into being."

Specialist studios were created in Russia and elsewhere to create acts. The Canadian studio of Andre Simard, "Les gens d'R," in Montreal, for example, creates trapeze acts.

Caroline Blanc-Brude, 24, a French trapeze artist who studied under Mr. Simard, said schools really teach three basic disciplines — acting, dance and flexibility — in addition to skills like juggling, acrobatics and unicycling. Like many students, she picked her school according to her chosen discipline.

"I wanted to do trapeze," she said, "and I wanted to work under the best trapeze teacher in the world."

She sought out Mr. Simard, a 1972 Olympics gymnastics champion, at the National Circus School in Montreal. The school, founded in 1981,



"Little Cats," a Russian group, performing at Paris's recent World Circus Festival.

offers a four-year course and a college diploma. Students from another Canadian school formed one of

the more popular acts at the festival. "Les Tourists," four jugglers, unicyclists and acrobats, are from the small Ecole de Cirque de Quebec.

Michel Rousseau, who started the school in 1988, says it aims to "dust things off. I really like the traditional circus. But we look for ways to make an old act younger."

Canada's recent involvement with one of the most tradition-bound performance arts was spurred by the success of its Cirque du Soleil, the world's best-known avant-garde circus. Mr. Simard said that a lack of tradition has permitted Canadians to innovate, and therefore attract the best international talent.

He said that students have come from around the world to Canada and from many disciplines.

"Sports have brought a lot to the techniques of the circus. Sports are recognized in university curriculums. So the teaching of biomechanics, psychology, coaching, the whole sports system is really very well organized."

Melding disparate disciplines is another role of the circus artist's education. Oxana Tarasyuk, 25, a Ukrainian clown, attended the Kiev Circus School before going to drama school in Moscow.

"I think it's more interesting," she said, "to see a clown who can act a role than one who only knows how to do a few tricks."

BRAD SPURGEON is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.

Can Hong Kong Cope With Influx?

Immigrants a Strain on Schools

By Jenny Meili Lau

HONG KONG

Two years ago, 15-year-old Lam Cheong Hung immigrated to Hong Kong from Kwongling, a small town in the southern Chinese province of Guangdong. Upon arrival, he immediately began applying to schools. "I received over 20 rejections. I was very disappointed. I didn't understand why," he said. After more than a year of putting his education on hold, Lam Cheong Hung finally gained admission to a school. "My dream has come true," he said.

Lam Cheong Hung is one of thousands of so-called CRACs (children recently arriving from China), who have been settling in the territory over the past few years, usually to join their immigrant parents. Many are refused entry by more than a dozen schools, due largely to their low proficiency in English and, in some cases, to a poor command of the local Chinese dialect of Cantonese.

In the last school year, more than 9,000 mainland children arrived to enter Hong Kong schools, and this year about 20,000 more are expected. Moreover, more than 50,000 mainland youngsters born to Hong Kong fathers have the right of abode in the territory after the handover to Chinese sovereignty in July.

Accommodating such huge numbers poses a major challenge to the Hong Kong government, which is already struggling to crowd the current influx into the territory's education system.

"Many schools discriminate against new immigrants because they are afraid of having to lower their standards and of damaging their school's good reputation. Plus, they don't want to put in the effort to help these children catch up," said Ho Hei Wah, director of the Society for Community Organization, a Hong Kong group that helps Chinese immigrants.

Schools known for having high teaching standards are generally the most reluctant to accept mainland children. Typically, it is only the schools with lower standards or the technical and vocational institutions that welcome them.

Sze Lai Shan, community organizer of the Society for Community Organization, said that rather than leave admissions to the discretion of school principals, the Education Department should establish a standardized test to gauge the academic level of immigrant children and then assign them school places accordingly. In addition, a certain number of places should be reserved for mainland students in every school.

Wong Yuk-ha, the Education Department's senior education officer, said such proposals are under consideration. In the meantime, the department has set up a Central Placement Unit to help new immigrant children find school places within 21 days. More often than not, however, most children end up waiting far longer.

"We try to get them admitted as soon as possible,

though sometimes we encounter difficulties which take time," said Ms. Wong. "It is usually not because the school won't admit them, but because some parents are rather choosy and they don't like the schools that our officers recommended."

Mainland children, however, complain that some "recommended" schools are located more than an hour's commute from their homes, or require them to downgrade their class level, sometimes by as much as four years.

Seventeen-year-old Yu Kin Cho, a new immigrant, for instance, was admitted to a school on the condition that he join a class of 14-year-olds. "Everyone is much shorter than me. It's embarrassing and unfair, but I had no choice," he said.

One reason mainland children are forced into lower grades is because many didn't start school in China until age eight or nine, while Hong Kong children typically enter school at age five or younger.

Mr. Ho, however, noted that some schools downgrade students to discourage them from joining.

Once admitted, immigrant students frequently confront language barriers. In most Hong Kong schools, classes are taught in Cantonese and, to a lesser extent, in English. Many mainland youngsters arrive in Hong Kong knowing little English.

AND with the exception of those from the neighboring province of Guangdong, many are not very familiar with Cantonese either. "Often they cannot understand half of what the teacher is saying. The whole thing is ridiculous," said Law Chi Kwong, a legislator.

In order to keep pace, many immigrant children attend after-school tutorials and remedial language classes.

Last year, the government provided about \$2.2 million to various nongovernmental organizations that offer adjustment courses for mainland children. There are, basically, two types of programs: an induction class that covers the logistics of daily city life and an English-language course.

Both are free and last about 60 hours. Ms. Wong of the Education Department said, "Students learn the survival skills they'll need upon arriving — local currency, traffic rules, transportation, what community facilities are near their homes, and the basics of English."

But critics contend the courses are too brief to make a significant difference.

"The government isn't doing enough," said Mr. Ho. "It's ridiculous to think that a child can adapt to the local environment and learn English after undergoing two crash courses."

He noted that there is no quality control of the courses and said the government should set up a system of quality assessment, in addition to allocating more funds to improve the courses.

At the same time, he criticized the government for shifting the burden of coping with the immigrant influx to NGOs.

"In the next two years, there will be more than 70,000 new immigrant children in Hong Kong," said Mr. Ho. "If they cannot have a good education, then we will be wasting a lot of potential and manpower."

JENNY MEILI LAU is a journalist based in Hong Kong.

EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY
International Business Education

- Business Administration
 - Small groups
- Communications & PR
 - Individual supervision
- Information Systems
 - International student body
- Hotel Management
 - Inter-campus exchange
- European Languages
 - High job performance rate

Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland

UIC The University of Illinois at Chicago

Quality is within your reach!

Join our Team and we will offer you...

- International focus
- Integrated curriculum
- Individual attention
- Diverse environment
- Special options including:
 - Health Care Management
 - Entrepreneurship
 - Joint Degrees

UIC/MBA
The Best Value in Chicago

(312) 996-4573 fax (312) 413-0338
e-mail mba@uic.edu
WWW: <http://www.uic.edu/depts/cba/cba-degrees/mba.html>

... the place to study English and American Culture in Washington, D.C.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Summer Study
June 16 - August 15, 1997
Three 3-Week Sessions

English Language Institute
Summer Program 1997
American University
Washington, DC 20016-8031
Tel: (202) 895-2147
Fax: (202) 895-3919

- Housing on a spacious, tree-lined campus
- Convenient to public transportation
- Students from many countries

UFW-302 EROM

Washington State University

THE PASSPORT TO YOUR FUTURE

WASH STATE COLLEGE
In Washington, USA & Abroad offer study and paid work experience on three continents in 2-year Hotel Management, Business Administration, and Hospitality programs.

WASH STATE COLLEGE OF HOSPITALITY
ADMINISTRATION, BUS
A year-long program in Hotel Management followed by a year accelerated Bachelor of Arts Degree Program in Hotel & Restaurant Administration (Washington State University) or MBA, MS.

Partnerships exist with all major hotels. All programs are taught in English.

WASH STATE COLLEGE OF HOSPITALITY, 1000 1st Avenue, Seattle, WA 98101-3200
Tel: (206) 328-3400 Fax: (206) 328-3401
E-mail: wsu_hospitality@uic.edu

HOSPITALITY EDUCATION
International Programs in SWITZERLAND

Swiss Quality American Management

HIM offers the best of two worlds: Swiss and American Hotel Management. Diploma Program in English with paid Swiss work experience followed by an American Degree in Hospitality or Business Administration with paid American Hotel work experience.

contact: The Office of Admissions
1000 - Hotel building
Strasbourg
1000 - Avenue des Alpes
1000 D. Moutier
Switzerland
Tel: +41 21 963 74 04 - Fax: +41 21 963 74 16
E-mail: him@him.ch
<http://www.him.ch>

FREE-PARENT GUIDE

Private boarding schools and camps in U.S. & abroad, serving students 9-18, now seeking applications for 2000-2001. For 2000-2001, spots & true referrals give you, your child, and your family a preview of the experience. For more information, contact: info@freeparentguide.com, Boston, MA 02118. Fax: 617-536-4000. Internet: <http://www.freeparentguide.com>

med-o-lark
30th year as alternative ACA camp. Arts, dance, theater, drama, New culinary arts & riding program.

COED 11 TO 16
Washington, Maine
Our warm community spirit makes a welcome place for new campers. 4, 6, 8 weeks. Tuition: \$2,795/week. For brochures & info, contact: Jay Stager, 82 MedOlk Rd., Washington, Maine 04974. Tel: 207-845-2555 Fax: 207-338-0848

ABS
American Business School

Program taught in English
Academic affiliations with American Universities
2 admissions: Feb. 97 & Oct. 97
Possibility entry into 1st, 2nd or 3rd years

Paris: 12, rue Alexandre Parodi 75010 Paris - Tel: (33-1) 40 03 15 49
Marseille: 19, rue Roux-de-Brignoles 13006 Marseille - Tel: (33-4) 91 81 97 97

France/USA
B.S.B.A. in 3 years
Bachelor of Science in Business Administration
2 years in France and 1 year in America or 3 years in France

M.B.A. 4th year
Master of Business Administration
One year on an American Campus

Preparation for TOEFL & GMAT

Interested in international education?

Join the crowd at NAFSA's 43rd Annual Conference in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, May 20-23, 1997. Join more than 4,000 attendees from 70 countries for workshops, presentations, special guest appearances, and the famous NAFSA job registry, all at the world's largest international education expo.

What have you got to lose? (Besides the inside track on the international education field)

To request a conference brochure, contact Lynn Williams, NAFSA Conference Department, 1875 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 1000, Washington, DC 20009-5728, USA; tel: 202-462-4011; fax: 202-938-3116; or send an e-mail to conference@nafsa.org and type "register" in the subject line.

NAFSA
ASSOCIATION OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATORS

Touro Law Center
Preparing Law Students For Real World Practice

is currently accepting applications for its innovative LL.M. degree program for graduates of foreign law schools. Earn your Master's Degree and become eligible to take the New York Bar Examination in as little as one year. Suburban, Long Island campus located 30 miles from New York City.

For more information: (516) 421-2244 ext. 312 - <http://www.touro.edu>

INTI SCHOOL OF HOTEL MANAGEMENT
NEUCHÂTEL/SWITZERLAND

3-YEAR BACHELOR'S DEGREE AND HIGHER DIPLOMA IN HOTEL MANAGEMENT
2-YEAR DIPLOMA IN HOTEL MANAGEMENT
1-YEAR POST-GRADUATE HOTEL OPERATIONS DIPLOMA
1-YEAR CERTIFICATE COURSES

ASK MARIA BAKS FOR INFORMATION AT: INTI, BOX 4006 BASEL, SWITZERLAND. PHONE 41-61-312 3034 FAX 41-61-312 60 35

PEP UP YOUR ORGANIZATIONS
You on your own can dramatically improve the performance of your group and make the real difference. Groups and teams are emerging everywhere and affect the success of your organization. Your role is not only to be an effective group member but also to get outstanding results from everyone. You do not have to be the leader to significantly enhance the achievements of your group.

THESEUS INSTITUTE'S Program for Energizing People (PEP) is an intensive and exciting 6 day residential course combining innovative outdoor activities, the latest classroom exercises and instruments and focused one-to-one feedback. Close interaction with internationally renowned faculty and professionals allow participants to build a personalized "toolkit" which leads to the creation of Dynamic Action Groups (DAG). These unique groups release power, achieve energy, commitment and peak performance from all group members.

Make the difference
You too, can create a Dynamic Action Group. If you want to make the difference in your organization, contact:

Ms. Messaouda Djohar
THESEUS INSTITUTE
Rue Albert Einstein, BP 169
06903 Sophia Antipolis, France
Tel: +33 (0) 4 92 94 51 00
Fax: +33 (0) 4 93 65 38 37
e-mail: info@theseus.fr
<http://www.theseus.fr>

THESEUS
INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

Want a US University?
Harvard trained staff assists with school choice applications. SATs said ACADEMIC QUEST (617) 288-9949 AcadQuest@aol.com

JUDSON IN ALPINE SUMMER SCHOOL
Spectacular White Mountains. H.S. Credit Incl. ESL. 9th-12th. Grades 9-12. Sports. Activities. Travel. Winter school in Scotland 2-12.

Judson School
600-740-7747 • Fax 600-740-125
Box 1350 • Stratham, NH 03885

YOUR FAST TRACK TO AN EXCITING INTERNATIONAL CAREER

- 1-3 yr Diploma programmes
- January & August intakes
- University Degree transfers
- Official IATA Travel courses
- Major companies recruit on campus

Hotel & Tourism School
1854th Leysin Switzerland
tel: +41 22 23 17 12
fax: +41 22 23 17 27
e-mail: hotsa@worldcom.ch

Swiss Jobless Rate Tops America's Record Figure of 5.7% Reflects a Long Slump

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BERN — Switzerland's unemployment rate rose to a record 5.7 percent in January from 5.3 percent in December, the government announced Monday, as more companies cut staff in the country's longest no-growth period since World War II.

Switzerland's jobless rate now surpasses that of the United States, apparently for the first time in history. In America, where unemployment was 5.4 percent in January, companies are hiring people after cutting jobs in the 1980s. Swiss companies are only now cutting back to try to become more competitive. Economists said the rise in the jobless rate would prompt the Swiss National Bank to continue its generous monetary policy, but few expected it to cut the discount rate, already at a historic low of 1.0 percent.

The Swiss economy is expected to grow as little as 0.5 percent this year after having barely grown since 1990. The economy has stalled as consumer spending shrinks amid rising unemployment and falling real wages. Export growth has been sluggish.

"Today's figures just confirm that there's no end to the recession in sight for now," said Daniel Kait, an economist at Union Bank of Switzerland. "If we get a recovery sometime later this year, it will

have to come from export growth." The Department for Industry, Commerce and Employment said 205,501 people were registered as unemployed at the end of January, surpassing the record of 192,171 reached in December.

The number of people in paid employment fell by 247,500 between 1991 and 1995, and the number of jobs is expected to fall further as job cuts by international companies filter through. Economists at the Federal Institute of Technology expect the jobless rate to rise to 6.7 percent next year.

Novartis AG, the drug maker formed by the merger of Ciba-Geigy AG and Sandoz AG, is eliminating 3,000 jobs at home. Switzerland's biggest banks are cutting 6,000 jobs.

Faced with high costs and a rigid labor market at home, Swiss companies are expanding abroad. In the past decade, they have created new jobs elsewhere at an annual rate of 5.7 percent, according to Swiss National Bank figures.

Joblessness, virtually unknown for 30 years, is also climbing because a growing number of small Swiss companies are going out of business as demand at home shrinks. Alois Bischofberger, chief economist at Credit Suisse, said last week that he expected at least 1,000 construction companies to fail this year as capital investment keeps declining.

Last year, 4,156 Swiss companies went out of business, 8.8 percent more than a year earlier. That translates to about 11 failures a day in an economy that has been a model of stability and steady growth for decades.

The jobless figures followed a slew of data — including the index of leading economic indicators for December — that last week suggested the economy would remain in a recession in the months ahead, economists said.

Economists, including those at the Swiss central bank, pin their hopes for a recovery on the weakening Swiss franc, which has lost 6 percent against the dollar this year after a 16 percent decline last year. Export growth was the engine behind average annual growth of 2.5 percent between 1983 and 1989.

"The figures clearly show that the structural changes in the Swiss economy are accelerating," said Daniel Hefti, a spokesman for the Swiss Employers' Federation, the umbrella organization of Swiss companies. "We are in a recession, but once the recovery is under way, we'll create new jobs."

The January jobless figure was at the upper end of market estimates. Economists polled by MMS International were expecting an increase to 5.6 percent, but Merrill Lynch & Co. forecast 5.7 percent. (Bloomberg, Reuters)



Jun-ichi Okawara, left, and Hideo Sawada fly into a national debate.

A New Airline for Japan Skymark Sets Sights on No-Frills Market

By Sandra Sugawara
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — One Japanese company has flown straight into the maelstrom of a national debate over how to say good-bye to market protections, price stability and other core features of a system that made Japan an economic titan.

With the country's postwar economic boom stalled by five years of recession and stagnation, Skymark Airlines has already become one of the most visible signs of the country's resolve to deregulate its famously regulated economy and stimulate growth in companies and jobs.

For now, the company is just five people in a Tokyo office. But Skymark Airlines, which could be Japan's newest airline in 40 years, has already engendered widespread press coverage as well as investment from such establishment companies as

Nomura Securities Co. Many people here say the deal is done and predict that Skymark will get off the ground. For the airline to succeed, Japan's bureaucrats must relinquish power that for decades has let them manipulate entire industries.

So far they seem willing to do that with Skymark.

One of the entrepreneurs behind the airline, Jun-ichi Okawara, said the head of the Transportation Ministry's aviation bureau had said to him, "I am pro-deregulation, so go for it."

On Friday, an advisory committee to the Transportation Ministry recommended that new airline slots be set aside for newcomers and that they be given considerable flexibility in deciding where to fly.

To date, the three established airlines have remained quiet. But there still is plenty of fighting ahead for Mr.

See FLY, Page 23

Statements By G-7 Push Dollar Down

But Analysts Wonder
If Decline Is Durable

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The dollar lost ground against virtually all other major currencies Monday as markets took account of weekend statements from officials of the Group of Seven leading industrial nations suggesting that its two-year rally had gone far enough.

The currency markets "have reacted in an appropriate way," the Bundesbank's president, Hans Tietmeyer, said as the dollar fell against the Deutsche mark and the yen.

Few analysts, however, seem to expect a softening-dollar trend to go far or to last long. Keith Edmunds, chief foreign-exchange analyst for IBJ International, called the dollar's weakness in the day's trading only a pause, not a reversal of its bounce back from its postwar lows of nearly two years ago against both the German and Japanese currencies.

Rhetoric alone, even from the G-7, is unlikely to tarnish the dollar's prospects. Instead, analysts say, economic data to be released in the next few weeks will continue to draw a stark contrast between the robust health of the American economy and weak performances in Japan and Europe. In coming weeks, they say, those fundamentals will make the dollar what it has so often been of late — a good bet to rise further still.

What the world's leading central bankers would be prepared to do if the dollar soared beyond levels they have now defined as sensible remains to be seen. "It is clear that they do not desire a stronger dollar, but it is not at all clear what they intend to do about it," said Avinash Persaud, currency strategist for J.P. Morgan.

Even within the G-7 there seems to be little agreement on whether and when the central banks should wade into currency markets, selling huge amounts of dollars in the hope of pushing down the currency's value. By virtually all accounts, the most avid advocates of intervention

See DOLLAR, Page 20

Telecom Negotiators Race the Clock

Bloomberg News

LONDON — Senior trade negotiators and company executives from more than 60 countries gathered in Geneva on Monday in an 11th-hour attempt to forge a global agreement to open up telecommunications markets.

The World Trade Organization wants an agreement by Saturday, the deadline set after talks collapsed last April when U.S. companies argued for improved access to Asian markets, particularly for satellite and mobile communications.

Hopes for an accord were raised Monday by three new offers presented by Malaysia, Ghana and Grenada. Five other countries have agreed to submit revised offers this week. The European Union also agreed to put forward a new offer.

While the jockeying for position continues, the possibility of an agreement

looks "a lot better than it did last April," said Neil McMillan, chairman of the WTO's telecommunications committee.

"It doesn't mean it can't all go wrong," he said, "but the group has managed to solve a lot of problems that faced us in April, and the quality of offers has improved."

But at least three key stumbling blocks to an accord remain:

• Canada is refusing to allow foreign ownership of its telecommunications companies to exceed 46 percent.

• U.S. companies are demanding that government treaty-based satellite organizations such as Intelsat and Inmarsat, which control access to most satellite capacity worldwide, should be excluded from any WTO agreement.

• French negotiators want an agree-

ment to require a certain proportion of local content in the information transmitted over phone networks. Similar rules apply to French television.

Also casting a shadow over the talks is a proposal by the U.S. Federal Communications Commission to reduce fees that telephone companies outside the United States charge for connecting international calls.

The commission said the plan was separate from the WTO talks, but analysts said it went to the heart of any eventual accord. Many developing countries derive a lot of foreign currency from payments they get on telecommunications traffic.

If the talks fail, Mr. McMillan said, there is little willingness to extend them, because a new round of talks covering a broader set of services is scheduled for 2000.

Thinking Ahead / Commentary

Can China See Why Hong Kong Works?

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — A striking feature of the Cold War was that the West always understood the East better than the East understood the West. If you had sent a group of Americans to a desert island and told them to set up a Communist society, they would have found the task relatively easy.

A group of Russians, asked to establish a free-market democracy, would not have known where to start. Indeed, you could argue that most Russians still don't.

That mismatch in understanding between the two systems underlies one of the big worries in the West as Hong Kong heads toward reabsorption into China on July 1: Will Beijing inadvertently kill the goose that lays the golden egg by snuffing out Hong Kong's political and economic freedoms?

China's leaders almost certainly do not want to see Hong Kong go down the drain. Although they may well prefer Shanghai to emerge as China's main financial center, they would like to benefit from Hong Kong's financial and entrepreneurial skills — and they hope to show Taiwan that it is possible to rejoin the motherland and remain prosperous and happy.

The concern is that the Beijing authorities may fail to understand the sensitive and complex mechanisms — including the free flow of information and the rule of law — on which Hong

Kong's flourishing brand of capitalism depends.

In the words of one leading Hong Kong politician with good contacts in Beijing, the question is not whether the Chinese leaders understand capitalism — they don't — it is whether they understand that they don't understand it.

One U.S. official who has frequent contacts with the Beijing authorities says he is constantly amazed by how

Some experts say Hong Kong will evolve into a mix of East and West — a blend of Chinese Confucian values and Jeffersonian democracy.

much more they think they know about capitalism than they really do.

So who is going to set them straight? The obvious answer is Hong Kong itself. That at least was the message brought to Washington last week by political and business leaders associated with the Better Hong Kong Foundation, an influential pro-China group that is close to the leadership in Beijing.

Instead of seeing Hong Kong as an outpost of freedom and civil liberties about to be overwhelmed by a repressive China, members of this group believe Hong Kong will act as a "beacon of the free-market system" that will

draw China farther down the road to capitalism and democracy.

They are convinced that Beijing will let Hong Kong run its own affairs without too much interference. Ultimately, they say, Hong Kong will evolve into a unique mix of East and West — a blend of Chinese Confucian values and Jeffersonian democracy.

Not everyone in Hong Kong would find that reassuring. Last week's visitors to Washington pointedly declined to enter the debate over whether small amounts of repression would be all right after China took over.

On one side of that debate are Hong Kong politicians who argue that even the slightest infringement of civil liberties would start undermining not only basic human rights but worldwide business confidence in Hong Kong as well.

On the other are many in the business community who say that a moderate clampdown on free expression — the banning of some demonstrations and some press censorship, for instance — would not stop business as usual. Any interference with the judicial system and the rule of law, according to this view, would be much more dangerous.

The Better Hong Kong Foundation's members may not be entirely objective. Their main mission is to reassure the world about the Chinese takeover. But their theme — that Hong Kong's positive effect on China will outweigh any negative Chinese impact on Hong Kong — is seductive. In that, at least, most Westerners should be able to hope that they are right.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates									
	Per \$	Per £	Per ¥	Per Sfr	Per A\$	Per N\$	Per R\$	Per Rp	Per B\$
Australian	1.652	1.222	0.002	0.147	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Belgian	34.15	25.925	0.002	0.147	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
British	1.652	1.222	0.002	0.147	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Canadian	1.652	1.222	0.002	0.147	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
French	1.652	1.222	0.002	0.147	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
German	1.652	1.222	0.002	0.147	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Italian	1.652	1.222	0.002	0.147	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Japanese	1.652	1.222	0.002	0.147	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Swiss	1.652	1.222	0.002	0.147	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
U.S.	1.652	1.222	0.002	0.147	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Other Dollar Values									
Canada	1.652	1.222	0.002	0.147	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
France	1.652	1.222	0.002	0.147	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Germany	1.652	1.222	0.002	0.147	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Italy	1.652	1.222	0.002	0.147	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Japan	1.652	1.222	0.002	0.147	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
South Africa	1.652	1.222	0.002	0.147	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Sweden	1.652	1.222	0.002	0.147	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Switzerland	1.652	1.222	0.002	0.147	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
U.K.	1.652	1.222	0.002	0.147	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
U.S.	1.652	1.222	0.002	0.147	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Forward Rates									
Canada	1.652	1.222	0.002	0.147	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
France	1.652	1.222	0.002	0.147	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Germany	1.652	1.222	0.002	0.147	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Italy	1.652	1.222	0.002	0.147	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Japan	1.652	1.222	0.002	0.147	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
South Africa	1.652	1.222	0.002	0.147	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Sweden	1.652	1.222	0.002	0.147	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Switzerland	1.652	1.222	0.002	0.147	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
U.K.	1.652	1.222	0.002	0.147	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
U.S.	1.652	1.222	0.002	0.147	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001

We're not just on the map. We're all over it.

It's not only our vast worldwide network that keeps us at your side at all times.

It's our total commitment to serving your unique demands, wherever you may be.

From the time we opened our first office in Switzerland in 1876, Credit Lyonnais has earned an enviable reputation for Private Banking based on dialogue and personal relationships.

The founder of Credit Lyonnais, Henri Germain, expressed it most succinctly when he created the bank's motto:



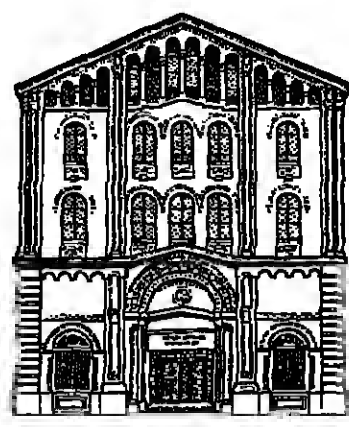
"Business is people, not just figures".

This has been the very essence of our banking philosophy from generation to generation.

We listen well to our clients' priorities as we help them navigate diverse and fast-changing financial markets. Perhaps that is why today we manage more than 9 million private accounts. And why we are often cited as a world reference bank for the private customer.

But there is yet another dimension to a successful banking partnership.

Your banker must make sure you get where you want to go. Providing innovative solutions and insightful answers through in-depth resources and experience in the world's leading marketplaces.



Our Geneva subsidiary, specialized in Private Banking since 1876.

Credit Lyonnais' Private Banking network can always put the financial technology and expertise you need at your finger tips. Precisely when you need it.

The combined strength of these two dimensions — close, trusting partnerships and vast global resources — creates something unique in Credit Lyonnais Private Banking.

Let's talk.

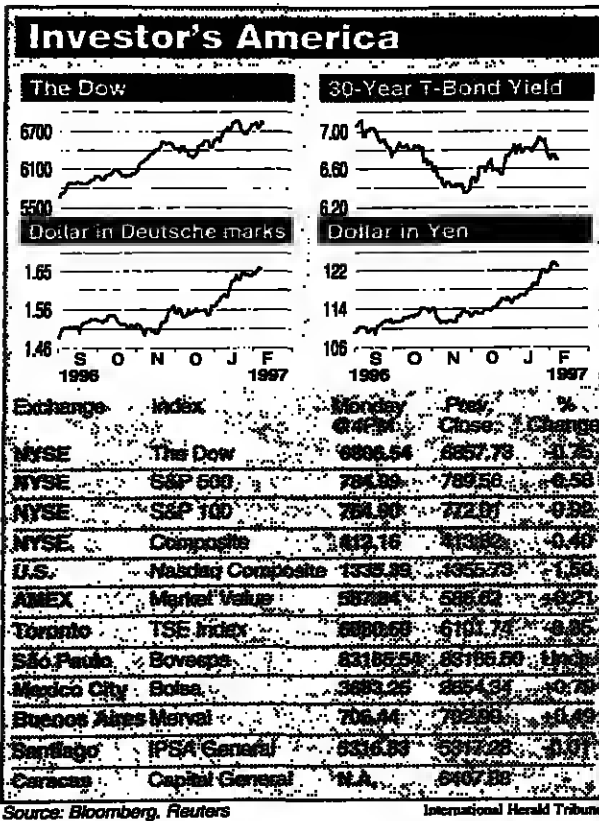


CREDIT LYONNAIS

PRIVATE BANKING NETWORK

SWITZERLAND: GENEVA TEL. 41 22/705 66 66 • HEADQUARTERS FOR CREDIT LYONNAIS INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE BANKING
BASLE TEL. 41 61/284 22 22 • ZURICH TEL. 41 1/217 86 86 • LUGANO TEL. 41 91/923 51 55
PARIS TEL. 33 1/42 95 03 05 • LUXEMBOURG TEL. 352/476 831 442 • LONDON TEL. 44 171/499 91 46
MONACO TEL. 377/93 15 73 34 • VIENNA TEL. 43/531 50 120 • MONTREAL TEL. 514/395 08 67 • MIAMI TEL. 1 305/375 78 14
HONG KONG TEL. 852/28 02 28 88 • SINGAPORE TEL. 65/535 94 77

THE AMERICAS



Very briefly:

- Westinghouse Electric Corp., the owner of the CBS television network, is acquiring two country-music cable channels from Gaylord Entertainment Co. for \$1.55 billion in stock. Westinghouse is continuing its expansion into cable TV with The Nashville Network and Country Music Television.
- Vencor Inc., an operator of nursing homes, has agreed to acquire TheraTx Inc., which provides health-care companies with integrated information systems, for \$17.10 a share, or about \$354 million.
- Plasma & Materials Technologies Inc., a producer of semiconductor-making equipment, says it has developed a way to apply insulation material between the millions of tiny wires that connect a chip's transistors, reducing interference between the thousands of transistors on a chip.
- WavePhone Inc. has introduced a service that broadcasts data to home personal computers via television signals, allowing users to bypass bottlenecks in the Internet. Microsoft Corp., Intel Corp. and Compaq Computer Corp. are developing ways to support the integration of computer and TV technologies.

\$1 Million Prize: It's a Kick

Sports Ad Campaigns Enter the Playing Field

By Thomas Heath
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When a 26-year-old investment banker from New York City named Hershey Alstodt kicked a 35-yard field goal and won \$1 million at the Pro Bowl football game in Honolulu recently, he set off a roar throughout Aloha Stadium and was instantly swarmed by a jubilant throng of players from the National Football League.

In the ensuing days, people talked more about the man who had made the \$1 million kick than the football game itself. The phenomenon also launched the kick's sponsor, Hershey's Chocolate USA, on a public-relations streak.

After the kick on Feb. 2, Mr. Alstodt, an amateur who had been selected to try the 35-yard kick as part of the football game's entertainment package, appeared on the "Today Show," "Late Show With David Letterman" and an MSNBC news program as well as in countless newspapers and innumerable radio stations around the country.

The Hershey \$1 million Pro Bowl Kick has been replayed on hundreds of newscasts. Last weekend, Mr. Alstodt presented the Hershey jersey he wore for his kick to New York's All Star Café, where it hangs alongside jerseys worn by Joe Montana, the former San Francisco 49ers quarterback, and Mark Messier, the New York Rangers star.

Marketing experts estimate that Hershey would have had to spend tens of millions of dollars to get the positive publicity that it received from one football flying through the uprights. The company's sponsorship cost only a fraction of that amount.

"It's all about feel-good and spin," said Seth Matins, a senior vice president at ProServ Inc., which served as Hershey's consultant.

Such contests — having amateurs try half-court shots, 10-foot punts or pitching a strike at professional sports events — are booming these days as sports teams and leagues try to find new ways to make money and their sponsors try to reap a bigger bang from their advertising buck. Instead of relying only on stadium billboards and commercials, consumer companies from Coca-Cola Co. to Nokia Corp. have

discovered these contests, using everyday fans, as a way to get noticed. But until Mr. Alstodt took the field, these contests had been met with relatively little public-relations success.

Hershey may have changed all that by finding a different way to run its contest.

Big contest sponsors such as Gillette Corp. are implementing a playoff system similar to the one that Hershey used to select its contestant, which increased the likelihood of getting a winner — and the publicity bonanza that comes with it.

Sports contests did not become a big business until April 14, 1993, when the Chicago Bulls plucked a fan named Doo Calhoun from his seat, gave him a basketball and watched as he sank a three-quarter-court shot to win a \$1 million contest sponsored jointly by the Bulls, Lettuce Entertain You Enterprises and Coca-Cola.

"Up until then, nobody thought people could make these shots," said Adam Walker, an account manager for SCA, which handles contests for about half of the NBA's teams.

The contests can be structured in many ways, but mostly they are part of an overall marketing plan between a sponsor and a team or a league.

Once the company has a sponsorship, it most often turns to insurers such as SCA to assume the risk. Instead of writing a \$1 million check to Mr. Alstodt, Hershey bought a \$100,000 insurance premium. The insurer then pays out the award in annual increments over 20 to 30 years. Consolation prizes such as the \$10,000 Hershey would have had to pay Mr. Alstodt if he had failed are picked up by the sponsoring company.

The price of the insurance premium depends on several factors, including the difficulty of the feat, how the contestant is selected and how much preparation he or she is given.

On Saturday night, Jim Valente, 49, attempted a three-point shot — the American Express Million Dollar Shot — during NBA All-Star weekend in Cleveland. The shot failed for Mr. Valente, who did end up with a \$10,000 consolation prize. But for American Express, it was a five-minute commercial watched by 5 million potential consumers.

Technology Warning

Drags Down Stocks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Stocks fell Monday as Intel, Cisco Systems and other computer-related shares tumbled after a warning from the networking company 3Com of disappointing revenue and earnings.

"Fear is mounting that some of these companies won't be able to keep up with 1996 growth rates," said Richard Jandrain, director of equities at Banc One Investment Advisors.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 49.26 points lower at 6,006.54. Declining issues outpaced advances by a 13-10 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond was down 1/32 at 97 12/32, leaving the yield flat at 6.70 percent.

Some investors were concerned that foreign buyers might shy away from the \$39.75 billion of new Treasury debt on sale this week after the Group of Seven industrial nations, at a weekend meeting, suggested the dollar's rally had gone far enough.

Foreign investors' appetite for U.S. securities, including stocks, may be curbed, analysts said.

"The dollar issue doesn't help," said Anthony Conroy, director of equity trading at BT Global Asset Management, a unit of Bankers Trust New York Corp.

The Standard & Poor's 500-stock index fell 4.11 to 785.45. The Nasdaq composite index slid 22.32 to 1,335.39, dragged lower by 3Com and Cisco.

3Com's shares plunged 13 1/4 to 37 1/4 after the company warned that it expected third-quarter revenue and earnings to be below analysts' expectations. Its drop came five trading days after analysts warned

that Intel would have a tough time duplicating its 1996 growth rate, prompting a 6.7 percent drop in the chipmaker's shares.

Cisco Systems, which leads the market for computer networking equipment, accounting for 80 percent of all network routers, fell 4 1/2 to 38 1/2, and Intel fell 4 1/2 to 151 1/2.

Westinghouse, one of the 30 Dow industrial stocks, fell 1/4 to 17 1/4 after the company said it would buy

U.S. STOCKS

Gaylord Entertainment for \$1.55 billion in stock. Gaylord Entertainment fell 3/4 to 22 1/4.

Sears, another member of the Dow, rose 1 1/2 to 53 after Merrill Lynch said any weakness in the stock should be considered a buying opportunity, citing strength in the retailer's profit margins.

The gains in Sears helped limit declines elsewhere.

Telecommunications shares advanced as computer-technology investors looked for a less risky place to invest. MCI Communications rose 5/16 to 36 11/16. Sprint climbed 3/4 to 43 1/4.

SBIC Communications gained 3/4 to 55 1/4.

But Mr. Jandrain said computer-related shares probably would have the highest growth rate of any industry on Wall Street in 1997.

"These companies are still the performers," he said.

Philip Morris, down 1/4 at 120 1/4, led tobacco companies lower after a federal judge said the first phase of new cigarette regulations proposed by U.S. authorities would not be blocked before they took effect.

UST and RJR Nabors Holdings also fell. (Bloomberg, AP, Reuters)

DOLLAR: Statements From G-7 Drive U.S. Currency Lower, but How Long Will They Keep It Down?

Continued from Page 19

are Japanese investors, against whose currency the dollar has risen more than 50 percent since April 1995 and whose fragile financial system can ill afford the additional trauma of a breakdown in confidence in the yen.

On Monday, Japan's finance minister, Hiroshi Mitsuoka, not only hailed the G-7 statement as a "great step" but also made clear there could be a next step as well.

He pledged that the group would take action if the dollar resumed its rise against the yen. It was a pledge that no other G-7 minister chose to echo, however.

Even less likely is the idea that governments of weak-currency countries would alter their economic policies to make their currencies more attractive to investors. That would require Germany, France and Japan to support their currencies by raising interest rates while Washington did its bit by cutting American rates.

Unless and until the G-7 proves willing to do that, Paul Lambert of UBS said, "they cannot draw any lines in the sand."

Instead, he said, the governments are now merely trying to moderate the dollar's ascent.

On Monday, most analysts in-

sisted that they saw little cause to lower their forecasts for the dollar. Many still insisted that levels of 1.70

DM and 130 yen could be reached in the next three months.

By that time, however, many forecasters say, the economic tide might begin to turn in favor of Europe and Japan and against the United States. An increase in economic activity in Japan and Europe in the second half of the year, coinciding with a cooling of the American economy, should drive the dollar lower, they say.

If those recoveries fail to materialize, all bets against the dollar could be off, and central bankers could be even more powerless than they are today to stop its rise.

The dollar closed at 122.775 yen, down from 123.250 yen Friday, and 1.6554 DM, down from 1.6615 DM.

The dollar was also at 1.4260 Swiss francs, down from 1.4305 francs, and 5.5910 French francs, down from 5.5960 francs.

The pound was at \$1.6408, up from \$1.6335.

"They did not say they wanted a weaker dollar," and the G-7 parties expressed "no intention of interven-

ing," Andrew Busch, a trader at the Bank of Montreal in Chicago, told Market News Service.

"That's why the dollar did what it did," namely, dip and then recover, he said.

David O'Neill, a trader at Fuji Bank in London, told The Associated Press, "Were the dollar to come off a few more big figures, the uptrend should still be intact."

The U.S. economy makes the dollar more attractive than currencies from other rich nations, he said.

"Why should people be confident to buy marks, yen or Swiss francs when you look at their economies?" he asked.

AMEX

Monday's 4 P.M. Close
The top 300 most active shares, up to the closing on Wall Street.
The Associated Press

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
1. Star Wars	12.00	11.50	11.50	11.50
2. Dan's Peak	1.00	0.95	0.95	0.95
3. The Beaufort and the Best	1.00	0.95	0.95	0.95
4. Jerry Maguire	1.00	0.95	0.95	0.95
5. Screen	1.00	0.95	0.95	0.95
6. Echo	1.00	0.95	0.95	0.95
7. Airtel	1.00	0.95	0.95	0.95
8. The English Patient	1.00	0.95	0.95	0.95
9. Beverly Hills Ninja	1.00	0.95	0.95	0.95
10. In Love and War	1.00	0.95	0.95	0.95

U. S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Feb. 10, 1997

Index	High	Low	Open	Close
Dow Jones	6006.54	5957.73	6006.54	5957.73
NYSE	2089.00	2121.00	2089.00	2121.00
NASDAQ	2089.00	2121.00	2089.00	2121.00
AMEX	587.00	592.00	587.00	592.00

INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

Feb. 10, 1997

Index	High	Low	Open	Close
10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS	122.775	122.775	122.775	122.775
10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS	122.775	122.775	122.775	122.775
10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS	122.775	122.775	122.775	122.775
10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS	122.775	122.775	122.775	122.775
10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS	122.775	122.775	122.775	122.775

STOCK INDEXES

Feb. 10, 1997

Index	High	Low	Open	Close
Dow Jones	6006.54	5957.73	6006.54	5957.73
NYSE	2089.00	2121.00	2089.00	2121.00
NASDAQ	2089.00	2121.00	2089.00	2121.00
AMEX	587.00	592.00	587.00	592.00

British Tobacco
To Consider Settlement
For Liability

AP/10/150

British Tobacco CEO To Consider Settlement For Liability Claims

at 518 pence (\$8.41), up 8. The stock fell as low as 411 pence after its jury in Florida in August ordered its U.S. tobacco unit to pay \$750,000 to a former smoker who had contracted cancer.

It was only the second time that the industry, which has \$50 billion in annual sales in the United States alone, had lost a liability claim. The other time, the verdict was overturned on appeal. The Florida award raised fears that juries considering about 300 other U.S. claims filed in the past two years would also turn against the industry.

But Nyrén Scott, Malden, an analyst with Barclays de Zoete Wold in London, said he was skeptical that such a settlement could be arranged. "You have to satisfy so many different interest groups: the plaintiffs, the plaintiffs' lawyers, the industry and Congress as well," he said. "I suspect they're still quite far apart."

Still, he said, a settlement would be "a desirable outcome" for shareholders in tobacco companies.

Norddeutsche Pursues Alliance With Berlin Bank

Bloomberg News
HANNOVER, Germany — Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale's chief executive, Manfred Bodin, said Monday the bank was still pursuing an alliance with Bankgesellschaft Berlin AG that could include exchanging stakes.

"We expect the association that began in 1992 and 1993 to continue with greater intensity this year," Mr. Bodin said. "It will take at least six months to determine where areas of possible synergy lie."

Warning that talks were at an early stage, he said his bank would be interested in exchanging stakes with the Bankgesellschaft holding company.

The holding company was created by the 1994 merger of three state-owned banks in Berlin. A full merger would create Germany's third-largest bank in terms of total assets, after Deutsche Bank AG and Dresdner Bank AG.

On-Line Shakeout for France? **Executive Says Connections Will Equal Survival**

Reuters

CANNES — The French on-line business is headed for a year of ruthless concentration, and only a few big players with links to telecommunications companies will survive, the managing director of the multimedia-publishing company Hachette Filipacchi Grollier said Monday.

The executive, Herve Digne, also said it would be at least 2005 before publishers could make solid profits on the Internet.

"The market is currently fragmented between five or six access providers with some 20,000 subscribers each," Mr. Digne said. "Because there is a price war in the sector, these activities on their own are not very profitable."

Among French Internet-access providers, Wanadoo has a link with France Telecom, as does Microsoft Corp.'s MSN, while Generale des Eaux SA's Cegedel unit plans to become an Internet-access provider. EasyNet, another French Internet-service provider, has links to British Telecommunications PLC, but others such as America Online Inc., Infonie, Calvacom and Club Internet do not have such connections.

"If the market continues to grow as slowly as it is now, not all of them can survive," and some will have to restructure, Mr. Digne said.

Club Internet is a privileged partner of Hachette Filipacchi Grollier, as both are part of Lagardere Groupe.

Hachette Filipacchi has published a series of com-

past disks with read-only memory, the multimedia laser disks known as CD-ROMs, and manages eight sites on the World Wide Web that relate to the magazine titles of the group, which include *Elle* and *Paris Match*. Mr. Digne said that the eight sites managed by Hachette Filipacchi Grolier attracted 1.2 million visits a month and that the company was charging advertisers 250 francs (\$44.50) for each 1,000 visits. Mr. Digne said there were between 5,000 and 7,000 Web sites in France, although the number would increase in time, he said, he thought there would be only a limited number of sites that would be visited frequently. He said he refused to be carried away by forecasts of spectacular growth in the Internet that would make advertising a big source of revenue.

"I don't think that any company will be able to make a real return on investment until the year 2005," he said. "In the meantime, editors like us will have to try to limit the losses and get to know the new techniques in adapt to the new market."

Regarding the CD-ROM market, Mr. Digne said there were signs that many multimedia computers had been sold for Christmas and that CD-ROM sales could rise. But he said 1,500 new titles had been launched in the European market last year and that many publishers were still waiting to reach the break-even point on their titles.

"If a CD-ROM title would sell 10,000 copies it's a best-seller," he said. "The break-even lies often around 6,000 copies, and many titles are far from that."

Heavy Traffic Gives a Lift to BA

LONDON — British Airways PLC celebrated 10 years in the private sector a day early Monday with an announcement of record pretax profit for its third quarter, marred only by a sharp rise in jet-fuel prices, which hit operating profit.

The airline said higher passenger and cargo traffic helped raise pretax profit for the three months that ended Dec. 31 by 6.7 percent, to £113 million (\$184.6 million), on a 6.3 percent rise in sales, to £2.02 billion.

Pretax earnings for the nine months through December also set a record, at £593 million, compared with £534 million a year earlier.

But operating profit slipped to £131 million from £152 million because of a 34 percent rise in the quarterly fuel bill, to £222 million. The airline said operating profit would have risen 23 percent without the increase in fuel costs, which are coming down again.

BA's shares rose 10 pence to close at 597 after the results, which came in above the typical market forecast of around £100 million in pretax profit in the third quarter.

“It's a very, very good perfor-

manance and clearly shows that British Airways remains the industry's leader in cost management," said Chris Avery, an airline analyst with Paribas Capital Markets.

BA plans a progress report on its campaign to find £1 billion of annual cost savings when it reports full-year results in May, its chief executive, Robert Ayling, said.

BA's chairman, Sir Colin Marshall, said the cost-cutting program was on track, and he said he expected the growth and record profits seen in the airline industry in 1996 to continue in 1997.

BA's cost-cutting plan aims to trim 5,000 jobs in Britain within three years. Since the plan was implemented in September, the airline has announced various moves to sell or reorganize parts of the business such as ground services and cargo handling. Mr. Ayling said it was too early to calculate the resulting savings. But he said much still had to be done if the airline was to remain competitive.

BA's scheduled passenger traffic in the third quarter was up 9.1 percent, and its load factor, or proportion of seats filled with paying pas-

engers, rose to a record 71.2 percent from 70.7 percent a year earlier.

Fuel prices caused a 0.3 percent rise in unit costs, which otherwise would have fallen 3 percent, the airline said.

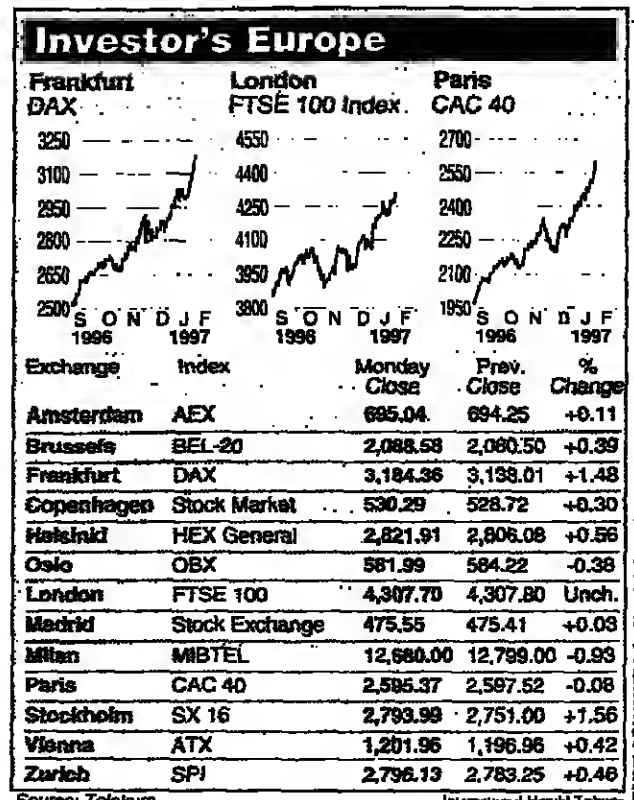
Sir Colin did not comment on BA's proposed alliance with American Airlines except to say that BA would also concentrate this year on completing regulatory clearance of that alliance and launching its resulting "enhanced services" across the North Atlantic.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

■ **Lufthansa Looks to Britain**

British Midland PLC and Lufthansa AG said they were negotiating to set up a strategic alliance, Bloomberg News reported from Frankfurt. They declined to give details.

In May, Lufthansa's chief financial officer, Klaus Schleder, was quoted as saying the airline "could not exclude the possibility" of buying a stake in British Midland. Lufthansa subsequently said Mr. Schleder's remarks had been misinterpreted and that such a purchase was "not on the agenda right now."



Very briefly:

- **Tesco PLC**, Britain's largest supermarket chain, will open some stores for 24 hours a day in March, becoming the first supermarket operator to test demand for all-night shopping outside the Christmas period.
- **Usinor Saeilor SA** is considering forming a "strategic alliance" with a Spanish steelmaker, **Corp. Siderurgica Integral**.
- **Kvaerner ASA**, a Norwegian shipbuilding, construction and engineering company, has closed its ship repair yard in Gibraltar after talks with employees collapsed.
- **Britain's raw materials prices** fell a greater-than-expected 0.5 percent in January, as the strong pound drove down prices of crude oil, metals and chemicals.
- **6,417 customers** switched from **British Gas PLC** to new suppliers during the first day of domestic deregulation of the British gas market in two test markets in the west of England, said **TransCo**, the company's pipeline division.
- **South Africa's gold output** plunged to a 40-year low of 522.38 metric tons in 1996, from 494.62 tons in 1995, but production should stabilize at around 500 metric tons a year in the future, the **Chamber of Mines** said.
- **Romania's central bank** will allow the discount rate, now at an annual 90 percent, to float in alignment with the one-week rate on auctioned refinancing credits.
- **The European Commission** cleared the takeover by Swiss **Reinsurance Co. of Unione Italiana de Riassicurazione SpA**, an Italian reinsurance company.
- **Avis Europe PLC**, a privately held car rental company, will final shares on the London Stock Exchange in to raise £250 million (\$405.9 million) to repurchase **General Motors Corp.**'s 14.2 percent stake in the company.
- **Queens Moat Houses PLC**, a British hotel company, sold 25 hotels to a group of managers backed by **Hambro European Ventures Ltd**, for £91.5 million.
- **Germany's cartel office** has blocked **Herlitz AG's** takeover of **Landre GmbH**, a stationery maker, because it would give the paper products company control of 50 percent of the market.

Bloomberg, AFP, AP, Reuters

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

[illegible]

Markets Closed

Stock markets in Bombay, Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore and Taiwan were closed Monday for a holiday.

Hong Kong	
Amoy Press	10.25
Bk East Asia	34.60
Calway Pacific	12.15
Chung King	71
Citibank	23

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

TECHNOLOGY

700 On-Line Newspapers, but Only One Charges for Everything

By Iver Peterson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — From the moment that newspapers moved onto the Internet, some media futurists have been predicting that Americans will some day read their daily papers the way John Trebnik reads The Wall Street Journal: the points his Web browser at <http://wsj.com>, scans the articles he is interested in, downloads a few to be read or printed later and logs off.

"In about 20 minutes or less, I'm finished with what I need," said Mr. Trebnik, an assistant professor of business and economics at Marian College in Indianapolis. "Frankly, I don't need the paper version hanging around — too many other paper things to read."

Yet, although about 700 newspapers now have sites on the World Wide Web, only The Wall Street Journal, which is published by Dow Jones & Co., has so far managed to close the circle by charging for subscriptions for access to any part of its on-line daily.

This distinction was underscored by a recent decision by State, Microsoft Corp.'s on-line magazine, to abandon its plans to charge an admission price. State learned what other on-line publications had assumed: Most people expect the Internet to be free.

Many on-line publications require visitors to register for access, or they charge for premium services such as

searches of their archives. The Web site of the San Jose Mercury News, owned by Knight-Ridder Inc., provides free admission to some features but charges for access to archive searches and daily news reports beyond a brief summary. The New York Times charges about \$35 a month for access to its Web site, although the site is free to registered readers in North America.

But only The Wall Street Journal Interactive Edition charges for all access. Mr. Trebnik and other subscribers say The Journal's specialized business coverage makes the on-line version worth the price.

"A year ago, everybody thought no one would be able to charge for content and that there would be a huge backlash from the Web community because everything is supposed to be free," said Thomas Baker, business director of the paper's interactive edition. "Sure, we lost a lot of readers, but we kept a lot too."

The Journal's breakthrough has not answered all the questions surrounding on-line journalism. For one thing, nearly 90 percent of the interactive edition's readership had vanished by the time the last free trial subscriptions expired at the end of the year. For another, the edition's subscribers gave anecdotal support to a deep worry of newspaper publishers: that on-line services, free or not, will cannibalize their profitable

newspaper sales when readers such as Mr. Trebnik decide that they do not need "the paper version."

Meanwhile, on-line advertisers, who pay to have links to their Web sites embedded in on-line journals, are still trying to decide whether reaching a relatively small number of paying subscribers is as good as reaching 10 times as many freeloaders.

charging," Mr. Nisenholtz said, "once we see an acceptably large and loyal audience emerging."

Mr. Baker said he was not dismayed by the plunge in readership that followed the imposition this year of a \$49 annual subscription fee — \$29 to current Wall Street Journal subscribers. The interactive edition had 653,000 registered users before the fees were imposed, he

When The Wall Street Journal began paid subscriptions for its interactive edition, the Internet community, used to free information, began waiting for a backlash.

The Journal's program is too new to answer perhaps the crucial question: whether subscribers will be loyal enough to resubscribe year after year.

Martin Nisenholtz, president of The New York Times Electronic Media Co., said that on-line publishers were watching the progress of The Journal's interactive edition for clues to a still-emerging Internet news business. Although The Times' Web site — www.nytimes.com — may before long begin offering fee-based archival searches and other premium services, he said, few on-line publishers, including The New York Times, are willing to accept the decline in readership that comes with subscription charges.

"We are perfectly willing to start

said, an unknown number of whom also were subscribing to the newspaper; now there are 70,000.

Mr. Baker said the number of subscribers would rise as Internet users began to accept the idea of paying for on-line services. "People will realize that if you want something interesting and deep, you are going to have to pay for it," he said.

Mr. Baker declined to discuss the interactive division's finances beyond conceding that the edition had not begun to pay for itself. Bill Bass, an electronic media consultant with Forrester Research Inc. of Cambridge, Massachusetts, said most sites covered about 30 percent of their costs from advertising, a figure that he estimated held true

for The Journal's interactive edition.

"Seventy thousand is a pretty respectable start," Mr. Bass said. "I would think that puts them right in the middle of where they expected to be, but they're still not going to be making any money."

What subscribers to The Journal's interactive edition get is access to major news and feature articles of the daily newspaper plus frequent news updates from Dow Jones News Service and The Associated Press.

Mr. Baker said he was confident The Journal's Web site was not cutting into newspaper sales. He said the interactive edition's readers were younger and less likely to be readers of the print version. Fewer than 40 percent of on-line subscribers have print subscriptions, he said.

In a sample of eight subscribers interviewed, only one, a woman in central Texas, said she would continue to buy both the print and interactive edition.

Another one, Chance Harris of Austin, Texas, said he might renew his print subscription once it expired, but six, including Mr. Trebnik, said they had stopped buying the printed Journal once the on-line version became available.

The "Marketplace" section is the most important part of the paper to me, one subscriber said, "and I can get that on line and not have to throw away big chunks of the paper that I never read."

Advertisers in the interactive edition pay a few cents each time a page with

one of their ads, which are linked to their own Web sites, is called up. Some are not concerned about losing the exposure that a free on-line publication offers.

"We thought the demographics of The Wall Street Journal would be right," said Cyndy Ainsworth, marketing director for Virtual Vineyards, an on-line food and wine retailer. "Because we paid by the impression, it did not really matter to us if they charged their readers. In fact, we thought it might even be good."

Virtual Vineyards paid The Journal 4 cents for each "impression," with a guaranteed 50,000 impressions before the charge kicked in — a hurdle the interactive edition easily cleared. Ms. Ainsworth said. But the company dropped its account after the program failed to produce enough "click-throughs" to Virtual Vineyard's own Web site, let alone hard sales. In the future, she said, her company would try to negotiate ad rates based on sales or at least on click-throughs.

Advertisers mainly interested in attracting Wall Street Journal readers to their own advertiser-supported Web sites said they were happy with the interactive edition, however.

"We think it makes them a better, more select audience because they are paying to get the service," said Laura Henry of Luceni Technologies, which produces a free mapping service on the Web called Maps on Us.

For Net Venture, TV Is Not a Model

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The on-line industry seems to be moving toward a future that looks like the past: television.

Suddenly, companies are scrambling to embrace the television business model. America Online Inc., executives constantly compare their big on-line service to cable television.

The industry is excited by something known as push technology, which delivers customized data from the Internet directly to personal computers, because it "thrusts" information, presumably giving advertisers a television-style captive audience, and the offerings of on-line services are labeled "channels."

But Mining Co., a start-up concern based in New York, reported Monday with a different model. The new Internet media business is seeking to recruit as many as 4,000 producers on the World Wide Web, each operating a special-interest site on the company's service.

Mining Co. has signed up 160 site leaders with specialties ranging from professional basketball to the soap opera "Days of Our Lives."

By April, when promotions to consumers will begin, Mining Co. plans to have 500 sites available.

Industry analysts who have seen Mining Co.'s prototype service describe it as a hybrid that melds features of an Internet search engine such as Yahoo! with those of an on-line service such as America Online Inc.

Its founder, Scott Kunitz, formerly an executive at MCI Telecommunications Corp. and Prodigy Inc., said the ser-

vice sought to guide growing crowds of Internet browsers painlessly to the wealth of special-interest information on the Web.

With its plan for thousands of offerings, he said, Mining Co. is a departure from the television-inspired business models of other on-line companies.

"The on-line services like America Online and Microsoft Network are pursuing the cable-TV model, moving toward 20 or 30 big featured channels," Mr. Kunitz said. "We don't think that's what the Net is about. It's far more diverse."

Mining Co.'s network, which is free to consumers, has a home page — www.miningco.com — from which users can tap into subject sites. It hopes to make money from advertising: 13 advertisers have signed up, Mr. Kunitz says, including International Business Machines Corp., AT&T Corp., RJR Nabisco Inc. and Duracell International Inc.

Mr. Kunitz describes Mining Co.'s business plan as a "low-cost, shared-risk model." The company provides its producers with technology and administrative support. It also sells the advertising.

The site leaders, called "guides," have had their own Web sites before. They receive a three-week training course from Mining Co. and will be paid a minimum of \$250 a month. Beyond that, 40 percent of Mining Co.'s advertising revenue will be distributed to the guides.

The guides are intended to be part-time workers. "We've set this up so a guide can work from a laptop in the kitchen," Mr. Kunitz said, "and it's for people who want to keep their day jobs."

FLY: A New Japanese Airline

Continued from Page 19

Okawara and his partner, Hideo Sawada, two friends whose anti-establishment spirit has long bound them together.

The executives plan a no-frills, commuter-type service, modeled after Southwest Airlines Co. in the United States, targeting business travelers who are tired of high prices. They hope initially to link the country's two main population centers, Tokyo and Osaka, in a service similar to the Washington-New York shuttles.

According to reports here, SkyMark plans to set prices at about one-third to one-half the current rate, but Mr. Okawara said it was too early to discuss prices. He still is working out cost details — whether to lease or own airplanes, and how many employees to hire.

Japan's domestic air-travel market is worth about \$12 billion a year. Right now, that market is the private turf of Japan Airlines Co., All Nippon Airways Co. and Japan Air System Co.

Years of protection, many analysts say, has made the three fat and overstaffed. On foreign routes, where they may go up against world-class competitors, they often falter. A new entrant that could make them sweat a bit in their home market might make them more competitive abroad.

Mr. Okawara and Mr.

Sawada met six years ago and discovered that they shared the same fantasy — to create that newcomer. At that time, Mr. Okawara said, the possibility was near zero. "We just talked about it as a dream," he said.

Sometimes timing is everything, and SkyMark's timing appears to be golden.

By many analysts' accounts, the three established airlines helped set the stage for the newcomer's entry last winter by their response to a Transportation Ministry effort to promote such competition by partly deregulating fares. The three reacted in the traditional fashion of oligopolistic businesses: Given freedom, they generally raised rates.

Japanese corporate and executive associations complained that competition was supposed to lower prices. That noise was unusual — in the past, companies here hesitated to criticize the pricing arrangements of other Japanese industries.

The established airlines now say they are focusing on beating newcomers with prices and services by setting up subsidiaries focusing on local routes. That is what the ministry wants to see. Some observers speculate that the airlines, which have had labor troubles, might welcome the new company because it would let them point to price competition as they bargain with their employees.

TRANSLATION BY CHAN

Utter refinement of proportion and finish gives the Breguet style timeless appeal. The delicate hand-worked guilloché engraving on the dial was introduced by Breguet around 1785 and requires a level of artistry rarer now than ever.



The ladies' collection celebrates all Breguet's creativity. Indeed the first wristwatch was a Breguet, commissioned for the Queen of Naples in 1810. Today our designers create new models of sparkling elegance that remain true to our unmistakable style.



The most sinuous of gold bracelets actually comprises hundreds of separate elements, each one mounted by hand with infinite care. Only a master goldsmith has the patience and skill to achieve such supple perfection.



250^e
1747-1997
Abraham-Louis Breguet

The celebrated "pomme" hands in blue steel are now known the world over as Breguet hands. Created in 1783 by Abraham-Louis Breguet, they symbolize the flawless craftsmanship and style that distinguish the Breguet you select today.



Totally Swiss today, the Breguet watch has strong romantic links with Paris, where the firm was founded in 1775. The archives, unique in their completeness, are conserved in the Place Vendôme.



Invented for you

A Breguet watch has a unique responsibility: it carries the name of Abraham-Louis Breguet, the greatest watchmaker ever known. And true to our founder's independent spirit and genius for invention, the Breguet watch of today continues to delight and astonish.

The Breguet you select will have its own strong character, based on features that have become legendary. They include the Breguet hands, the shimmering guilloché dial and the finely fluted caseband, all of which require rare skill to produce.

Most important, you will find the hand-finished movement, as inventive today as two hundred years ago. Inspired by an immense legacy of archives, our watchmakers constantly build new technical and aesthetic challenges into the design of our watches.

When you live with such a watch, you will discover pleasure in its smallest detail. But one detail may seem the most significant of all: the individual number inscribed on the dial. The practice of numbering the watches began with the first Breguet ever made. It is the ultimate sign of a most unusual devotion to perfection. Wear your Breguet with pride, you have chosen an exceptional watch.



Breguet
Depuis 1775

Japan Surplus Hits 6-Year Low

But Trend, Linked to High Oil Prices, May Be Ending

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — The current-account surplus narrowed 31 percent in 1996 to its lowest level in six years, dragged down by higher crude-oil prices, the Finance Ministry said Monday.

The ministry said the surplus, which measures flows of goods and services as well as of investment income and other monetary transfers, shrank to 7.18 trillion yen (\$58.26 billion) in 1996 from 10.39 trillion yen in 1995.

The services deficit widened 26 percent from the previous year to 6.78 trillion yen, the largest deficit since 1985.

The merchandise trade surplus for all of 1996 was down 26 percent from the previous year, to 9.11 trillion yen. For December alone, it shrank 20 percent, to 1.05 trillion yen.

Imports grew 23 percent, to 34.46 trillion yen, while exports grew a far slower 8.2 percent, to 43.57 trillion yen. In December alone, the current-account surplus narrowed 23 percent from a year earlier, to 820.7 billion yen.

Both the current-account figures for December and for 1996 have declined, and that trend should continue for some time, a Finance Ministry official said.

The surplus in Japan's current account has been falling steadily for three years, as the strength of the Japanese currency in the early to mid-1990s made imports more affordable in Japan.

But a major decline in the yen's value against the dollar over the past year and a half — which makes imports more expensive in Japan — is leading economists to conclude that future declines in the trade balance may not be nearly as sharp.

"The decline in the yen has a very direct effect on prices, since Japan imports so many materials," especially those priced in dollars, said Koji Shimamoto, an economist at the Industrial Bank of Japan.

A weaker yen helped carmakers raise exports 11 percent in 1996. Many companies complemented their overseas production with exports to meet rising demand in the United States and Europe, analysts said. Exports of office machinery rose 10.4 percent for the year.

Imports of crude oil rose 29.2 percent in value terms, inflated by oil prices, which rose 13.1 percent during the year, the ministry said.

"The surplus is still on a declining trend, but it may start rising again from around the middle of the year,"

said Tomoko Fujii, an economist at Salomon Brothers Asia Ltd. The data seemed to have no immediate impact on the currency markets, which were more concerned about the effects of the Group of Seven meeting over the weekend.

The United States indicated during the meeting that it was concerned about possible growth in Japan's trade surplus, which has been a source of friction between the two countries.

Finance Minister Hiroshi Mitsuoka said Monday that Japan had told the U.S. Treasury secretary, Robert Rubin, that its current-account surplus was still on a declining trend.

"I told him that I did not think the current-account balance was worsening, as is viewed in the United States," Mr. Mitsuoka said.

But Shunsuke Motani, an economist at Sphinx Investment Research, said the weakness in the yen against the dollar last year raised the value of imports despite a drop in volume.

He said customs-cleared trade data for December, released at the end of January, showed that imports were up 13.4 percent in value terms but fell 2.6 percent in volume.

(Bloomberg, AFP, AP)

Woodside to Develop Timor Sea Oil Fields

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CANBERRA — Woodside Petroleum Ltd. received government permission Monday for it and its partners to move ahead with a 1.08 billion Australian dollar (\$822.1 million) oil development in the Timor Sea.

The company will build what it says will be the world's biggest offshore production site above the Laminaria and Corallina oil fields, with anticipated daily production of 170,000 barrels of oil.

Warwick Parer, Australia's resources and energy minister, said the fields would be developed by Woodside, which owns 50 percent of the project, together with Broken Hill Pty. and Shell Australia Ltd., which each own 25 percent. A spokesman for Woodside said directors of Woodside and its partners were expected to approve details of the financing by mid-April.

The two fields, which have reserves of between 130 million and 250 million barrels of oil, are expected to begin production in 1999. The fields are in Australian waters

about 550 kilometers (330 miles) west-northwest of Darwin and 160 kilometers south of the island of Timor.

Laminaria is the first development in that part of the Timor Sea and could become a key to the development of other discoveries in the area.

Compared with most other provinces around the world, Australia is grossly unexplored with regard to oil, and this sort of thing will give a great impetus to that exploration, Mr. Parer said.

Natural gas produced at the site will be reinjected into the ground, Mr. Parer said, adding that Woodside still had to submit an environmental-management plan to the government of the Northern Territory. The fields, though of significant size, are smaller than in the country's other offshore oil area in the Bass Strait between Victoria state and Tasmania.

Mr. Parer said the fields would substantially increase Australia's self-sufficiency in oil from its current 75 percent.

(Bloomberg, AFP)

Investor's Asia

Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	Change
Hong Kong Hang Seng		13,843.54	13,660.50	+0.12
Singapore Straits Times		2,446.40	2,446.70	-0.01
Sydney All Ordinaries		18,161.17	17,867.04	+1.76
Tokyo Nikkei 225		12,141.95	12,141.95	0.00
Kuala Lumpur Composite		737.23	747.76	-1.41
Bangkok SET		709.79	700.22	+1.37
Seoul Composite Index		7,346.88	7,346.88	0.00
Taipei Stock Market Index		3,386.02	3,381.94	+0.12
Manila PSE		694.28	694.28	0.00
Jakarta Composite Index		2,330.28	2,328.29	+0.08
Wellington NZSE-40		3,407.22	3,407.22	0.00
Bombay Sensitive Index				

Source: Telekurs

Very briefly:

• Korea First Bank, Cho Hung Bank, Seoul Bank and Korea Exchange Bank postponed their annual shareholder meetings until next month while the country's top banking watchdog concluded an investigation into their involvement in the financial scandal surrounding Hanbu Group.

• HSBC Holdings PLC formed an alliance with Wachovia Corp. to market corporate financial services globally.

• Foster's Brewing Group Ltd. said net profit rose 2 percent in the second half of 1996, to 169 million Australian dollars (\$128.9 million); sales gained 14 percent, to 1.37 billion dollars. The company expects earnings before interest and tax to increase for the full year.

• Vietnam's finance minister, Nguyen Sinh Hung, said the country's 9 percent annual economic growth rate may be in jeopardy without an influx of capital from home and abroad. Mr. Hung said Vietnam would have to spend as much as \$45 billion by 2000 to maintain the current growth rate.

• Mitsubishi Corp. is discussing several high-profile investments in India; the company is in talks with the Tata group of companies and RPG Telecom Ltd. about a \$2 billion venture to provide basic telephone services.

• GE Capital Corp., the financial-services subsidiary of General Electric Co. of the United States, plans to bid \$42 million Australian dollars for Lucan Ltd., a supplier of pallets to the transportation industry that is controlled by Pacific Dunlop Ltd.

AFP, AP, Bloomberg, Reuters

HK Telecom Chief Gets Wake-Up Call

Critics Cite 'Antagonism' in China

Bloomberg News

HONG KONG — The day Linus Cheung took over Hong Kong Telecommunications Ltd., the company's stock price jumped 5 percent on the hope that he would strike deals with China.

That was three years ago. These days, the only time Telecom gains that much is when investors speculate that China will buy more of the British-controlled telephone company — and bring in new managers.

Mr. Cheung, 49, is under siege. Instead of securing the future of Hong Kong's largest telephone company, he is struggling to convince investors that he can lead the unit of London-based Cable & Wireless PLC after Hong Kong reverts to Chinese control in July. So far, Telecom's first Chinese chief executive has not opened many doors in China.

"There's considerable antagonism toward Hong Kong Telecom in Beijing," said Daniel Widdicombe, a telecommunications analyst at Bear, Stearns & Co.

Telecom needs an engine, not just a driver, analysts say. Without new markets, and especially China, rising competition will eat into Telecom's profits.

(Hong Kong Telecommunications said Monday it would launch its interactive television services in October and expected to invest about 2 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$258 million) in the project in the next two years. Reuters reported.)

The company already has invested 400 million dollars in developing the services, said William Lo, managing director at Hongkong Telecom IMS Ltd., the company's interactive multimedia services unit. Mr. Cheung and his managers in effect were put on notice Friday, when C&W's new chairman, Richard Brown, pulled out of a venture with VEB AG of Germany to sharpen C&W's focus. C&W now looks certain

to sell part or all of its 59 percent stake in Telecom, a move that analysts said might bring new managers with better links with Beijing.

"There's already been a shakeup in C&W, and that could conceivably extend to Hong Kong Telecom," David Gibbons, an analyst at HSBC James Capel Ltd., said. Less than five months before China takes over Hong Kong from Britain, Telecom is the colony's only utility without a major Chinese shareholder.

That lack of state backing is becoming crucial. Telecom, which lost its monopoly on fixed-line services 18 months ago, needs regulators to help it deal with new competition. It also needs new markets such as China's to offset any losses of business in Hong Kong.

All of that has not been lost on investors. Since Mr. Cheung took the helm, Telecom stock has lost a sixth of its value, even as the benchmark index gained a fifth. On Monday, the company's shares rose 10 cents to close at 13.75 dollars. The trouble, investors say, is that Mr. Cheung did only half the job they had hoped for: He cut costs but failed to find new businesses while Telecom lost a sixth of its market share in Hong Kong in the past 18 months.

"People expected too much at the beginning, that he would bring in business with China," said Ambrose Chang at Daiwa International Capital Management Ltd. "That's not an easy job, especially with the political factors."

China is not Mr. Cheung's only problem. Telecom lost bids for mobile-phone licenses in Hong Kong, Taiwan and Indonesia, apparently by bidding too cautiously. That leaves the company with just one major overseas license, in Singapore. C&W, meanwhile, has expanded in Asia — and it opened an office in Beijing, raising speculation that Telecom's parent had already decided to work around Mr. Cheung when it came to China.

A two-month trial subscription.

Save up to 60%

By maintaining a far-flung network of news-gathering resources, the World's Daily Newspaper brings you unrivalled coverage of world politics, business and economics, as well as science, technology, travel, fashion, the arts and sport — all from an international perspective.

Take advantage of this limited opportunity to try the International Herald Tribune with a low cost, 2-month trial subscription and enjoy delivery to your home or office every morning.

COUNTRY/CURRENCY	2 MONTHS NEWSSTAND PRICE	2 MONTHS OFFER PRICE	DISCOUNT OFF COVER PRICE
AUSTRIA ATS	1,456	650	55%
BELGIUM BEF	3,380	1,350	60%
DENMARK DKK	780	360	54%
FINLAND FIM	624	310	50%
FRANCE FF	520	210	60%
GERMANY* DEM	182	72	60%
GREAT BRITAIN £	47	22	53%
GREECE DR	18,200	9,100	50%
IRELAND IRE	52	26	50%
ITALY ITL	145,600	58,000	60%
LUXEMBOURG LFR	3,380	1,350	60%
NETHERLANDS NLG	195	78	60%
NORWAY NOK	832	390	53%
PORTUGAL ESC	11,960	5,000	58%
SPAIN PTAS	11,700	5,000	57%
SWEDEN SEK	832	350	58%
SWITZERLAND CHF	166	66	60%
ELSEWHERE \$	—	50	—

* For information concerning hand delivery in major German cities call toll free IHT Germany at 0130-84 85 85 or fax (069) 9712 6311.

Yes, I would like to start receiving the International Herald Tribune. 11-2-97

☐ My check is enclosed (payable to the IHT)

☐ Please charge my:

☐ Amex ☐ Diners Club ☐ VISA ☐ Access ☐ MasterCard ☐ Eurocard

Credit card charges will be made in French Francs at current rates.

Card No.:

Exp. Date:

Signature:

For business orders, indicate your VAT No.:

(IHT VAT Number FR74732021126)

Mr./Mrs./Ms Family Name:

First Name:

Job Title:

Mailing Address:

City/Code:

Country:

Home Tel No.:

Business Tel No.:

E-Mail Address:

I got this copy of the IHT at: ☐ kiosk ☐ hotel ☐ airline ☐ other

☐ I do not wish to receive information from other carefully screened companies

Mail or fax to: International Herald Tribune

181, avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Fax: +33 1 41 43 92 10

OR CALL +33 1 41 43 93 61

In Asia: +852 29 22 11 88. In the US (toll-free): 1-800-882-2884.

E-Mail No: sub@iht.com

Offer valid for new subscribers only.

HA4M

INTERNATIONAL CONVERTIBLE GROWTH FUND

Fonds Commun de Placements

11, rue Aldringen, L-1118 Luxembourg

DIVIDEND NOTICE

A dividend of USD 0.25 per unit has been declared payable on or after 21 February 1997 to unitholders on record on 12 February 1997 against surrender of coupon N°13. Ex-dividend date is 13 February 1997.

Paying Agent:

Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourg

43, boulevard Royal

L-2955 Luxembourg

The Board of Directors of

BELAIR MANAGEMENT COMPANY S.A.

Monday's A P M

Monday's 4 P.M.
The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities
In terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.
The Associated Press.

[illegible]

Sl. No.	Name of the Candidate	Grade	Rank	Score	Remarks
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90

DATE	TIME	LOCATION	TYPE	STATUS	REMARKS
1990-01-01	08:00	101-102	Normal	OK	First shift start
1990-01-01	12:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Lunch break
1990-01-01	16:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Second shift start
1990-01-01	20:00	101-102	Normal	OK	End of shift
1990-01-02	08:00	101-102	Normal	OK	First shift start
1990-01-02	12:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Lunch break
1990-01-02	16:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Second shift start
1990-01-02	20:00	101-102	Normal	OK	End of shift
1990-01-03	08:00	101-102	Normal	OK	First shift start
1990-01-03	12:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Lunch break
1990-01-03	16:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Second shift start
1990-01-03	20:00	101-102	Normal	OK	End of shift
1990-01-04	08:00	101-102	Normal	OK	First shift start
1990-01-04	12:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Lunch break
1990-01-04	16:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Second shift start
1990-01-04	20:00	101-102	Normal	OK	End of shift
1990-01-05	08:00	101-102	Normal	OK	First shift start
1990-01-05	12:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Lunch break
1990-01-05	16:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Second shift start
1990-01-05	20:00	101-102	Normal	OK	End of shift
1990-01-06	08:00	101-102	Normal	OK	First shift start
1990-01-06	12:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Lunch break
1990-01-06	16:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Second shift start
1990-01-06	20:00	101-102	Normal	OK	End of shift
1990-01-07	08:00	101-102	Normal	OK	First shift start
1990-01-07	12:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Lunch break
1990-01-07	16:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Second shift start
1990-01-07	20:00	101-102	Normal	OK	End of shift
1990-01-08	08:00	101-102	Normal	OK	First shift start
1990-01-08	12:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Lunch break
1990-01-08	16:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Second shift start
1990-01-08	20:00	101-102	Normal	OK	End of shift
1990-01-09	08:00	101-102	Normal	OK	First shift start
1990-01-09	12:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Lunch break
1990-01-09	16:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Second shift start
1990-01-09	20:00	101-102	Normal	OK	End of shift
1990-01-10	08:00	101-102	Normal	OK	First shift start
1990-01-10	12:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Lunch break
1990-01-10	16:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Second shift start
1990-01-10	20:00	101-102	Normal	OK	End of shift
1990-01-11	08:00	101-102	Normal	OK	First shift start
1990-01-11	12:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Lunch break
1990-01-11	16:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Second shift start
1990-01-11	20:00	101-102	Normal	OK	End of shift
1990-01-12	08:00	101-102	Normal	OK	First shift start
1990-01-12	12:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Lunch break
1990-01-12	16:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Second shift start
1990-01-12	20:00	101-102	Normal	OK	End of shift
1990-01-13	08:00	101-102	Normal	OK	First shift start
1990-01-13	12:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Lunch break
1990-01-13	16:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Second shift start
1990-01-13	20:00	101-102	Normal	OK	End of shift
1990-01-14	08:00	101-102	Normal	OK	First shift start
1990-01-14	12:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Lunch break
1990-01-14	16:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Second shift start
1990-01-14	20:00	101-102	Normal	OK	End of shift
1990-01-15	08:00	101-102	Normal	OK	First shift start
1990-01-15	12:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Lunch break
1990-01-15	16:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Second shift start
1990-01-15	20:00	101-102	Normal	OK	End of shift
1990-01-16	08:00	101-102	Normal	OK	First shift start
1990-01-16	12:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Lunch break
1990-01-16	16:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Second shift start
1990-01-16	20:00	101-102	Normal	OK	End of shift
1990-01-17	08:00	101-102	Normal	OK	First shift start
1990-01-17	12:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Lunch break
1990-01-17	16:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Second shift start
1990-01-17	20:00	101-102	Normal	OK	End of shift
1990-01-18	08:00	101-102	Normal	OK	First shift start
1990-01-18	12:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Lunch break
1990-01-18	16:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Second shift start
1990-01-18	20:00	101-102	Normal	OK	End of shift
1990-01-19	08:00	101-102	Normal	OK	First shift start
1990-01-19	12:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Lunch break
1990-01-19	16:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Second shift start
1990-01-19	20:00	101-102	Normal	OK	End of shift
1990-01-20	08:00	101-102	Normal	OK	First shift start
1990-01-20	12:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Lunch break
1990-01-20	16:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Second shift start
1990-01-20	20:00	101-102	Normal	OK	End of shift
1990-01-21	08:00	101-102	Normal	OK	First shift start
1990-01-21	12:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Lunch break
1990-01-21	16:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Second shift start
1990-01-21	20:00	101-102	Normal	OK	End of shift
1990-01-22	08:00	101-102	Normal	OK	First shift start
1990-01-22	12:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Lunch break
1990-01-22	16:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Second shift start
1990-01-22	20:00	101-102	Normal	OK	End of shift
1990-01-23	08:00	101-102	Normal	OK	First shift start
1990-01-23	12:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Lunch break
1990-01-23	16:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Second shift start
1990-01-23	20:00	101-102	Normal	OK	End of shift
1990-01-24	08:00	101-102	Normal	OK	First shift start
1990-01-24	12:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Lunch break
1990-01-24	16:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Second shift start
1990-01-24	20:00	101-102	Normal	OK	End of shift
1990-01-25	08:00	101-102	Normal	OK	First shift start
1990-01-25	12:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Lunch break
1990-01-25	16:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Second shift start
1990-01-25	20:00	101-102	Normal	OK	End of shift
1990-01-26	08:00	101-102	Normal	OK	First shift start
1990-01-26	12:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Lunch break
1990-01-26	16:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Second shift start
1990-01-26	20:00	101-102	Normal	OK	End of shift
1990-01-27	08:00	101-102	Normal	OK	First shift start
1990-01-27	12:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Lunch break
1990-01-27	16:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Second shift start
1990-01-27	20:00	101-102	Normal	OK	End of shift
1990-01-28	08:00	101-102	Normal	OK	First shift start
1990-01-28	12:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Lunch break
1990-01-28	16:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Second shift start
1990-01-28	20:00	101-102	Normal	OK	End of shift
1990-01-29	08:00	101-102	Normal	OK	First shift start
1990-01-29	12:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Lunch break
1990-01-29	16:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Second shift start
1990-01-29	20:00	101-102	Normal	OK	End of shift
1990-01-30	08:00	101-102	Normal	OK	First shift start
1990-01-30	12:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Lunch break
1990-01-30	16:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Second shift start
1990-01-30	20:00	101-102	Normal	OK	End of shift
1990-01-31	08:00	101-102	Normal	OK	First shift start
1990-01-31	12:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Lunch break
1990-01-31	16:00	101-102	Normal	OK	Second shift start
1990-01-31	20:00	101-102	Normal	OK	End of shift

[illegible]

姓名	性别	年龄	籍贯	职业	住址	备注
王德胜	男	45	山东	农民	山东省潍坊市寿光县	
李德胜	男	35	山西	工人	山西省太原市	
张德胜	男	55	河北	教师	河北省石家庄市	
赵德胜	男	25	河南	学生	河南省郑州市	
刘德胜	男	65	四川	医生	四川省成都市	
陈德胜	男	40	广东	商人	广东省广州市	
周德胜	男	30	浙江	工程师	浙江省杭州市	
吴德胜	男	50	安徽	记者	安徽省合肥市	
孙德胜	男	20	湖北	学生	湖北省武汉市	
马德胜	男	60	湖南	农民	湖南省长沙市	
朱德胜	男	48	江西	工人	江西省南昌市	
胡德胜	男	38	福建	商人	福建省福州市	
林德胜	男	28	广西	学生	广西壮族自治区南宁市	
黄德胜	男	58	贵州	教师	贵州省贵阳市	
周德胜	男	42	云南	工人	云南省昆明市	
吴德胜	男	32	陕西	商人	陕西省西安市	
孙德胜	男	22	甘肃	学生	甘肃省兰州市	
马德胜	男	62	宁夏	农民	宁夏回族自治区银川市	
朱德胜	男	52	青海	工人	青海省西宁市	
胡德胜	男	42	新疆	商人	新疆维吾尔自治区乌鲁木齐市	
林德胜	男	32	内蒙古	学生	内蒙古自治区呼和浩特市	
黄德胜	男	22	吉林	教师	吉林省长春市	
周德胜	男	12	辽宁	工人	辽宁省沈阳市	
吴德胜	男	62	黑龙江	商人	黑龙江省哈尔滨市	
孙德胜	男	52	河北	学生	河北省石家庄市	
马德胜	男	42	山西	农民	山西省太原市	
朱德胜	男	32	山东	工人	山东省潍坊市寿光县	
胡德胜	男	22	河南	商人	河南省郑州市	
林德胜	男	12	四川	学生	四川省成都市	
黄德胜	男	62	广东	教师	广东省广州市	
周德胜	男	52	浙江	工人	浙江省杭州市	
吴德胜	男	42	安徽	商人	安徽省合肥市	
孙德胜	男	32	湖北	学生	湖北省武汉市	
马德胜	男	22	湖南	农民	湖南省长沙市	
朱德胜	男	12	江西	工人	江西省南昌市	
胡德胜	男	62	福建	商人	福建省福州市	
林德胜	男	52	广西	学生	广西壮族自治区南宁市	
黄德胜	男	42	贵州	教师	贵州省贵阳市	
周德胜	男	32	云南	工人	云南省昆明市	
吴德胜	男	22	陕西	商人	陕西省西安市	
孙德胜	男	12	甘肃	学生	甘肃省兰州市	
马德胜	男	62	宁夏	农民	宁夏回族自治区银川市	
朱德胜	男	52	青海	工人	青海省西宁市	
胡德胜	男	42	新疆	商人	新疆维吾尔自治区乌鲁木齐市	
林德胜	男	32	内蒙古	学生	内蒙古自治区呼和浩特市	
黄						

[illegible]**NYSE****Monday's 4 P.M. Close**[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Page	Line	Stock	Day	Year	Price	High	Low	Volume	Close
10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[illegible]

Page	Line	Text
1	1	...
2	1	...
3	1	...
4	1	...
5	1	...
6	1	...
7	1	...
8	1	...
9	1	...
10	1	...
11	1	...
12	1	...
13	1	...
14	1	...
15	1	...
16	1	...
17	1	...
18	1	...
19	1	...
20	1	...
21	1	...
22	1	...
23	1	...
24	1	...
25	1	...
26	1	...
27	1	...
28	1	...
29	1	...
30	1	...
31	1	...
32	1	...
33	1	...
34	1	...
35	1	...
36	1	...
37	1	...
38	1	...
39	1	...
40	1	...
41	1	...
42	1	...
43	1	...
44	1	...
45	1	...
46	1	...
47	1	...
48	1	...
49	1	...
50	1	...
51	1	...
52	1	...
53	1	...
54	1	...
55	1	...
56	1	...
57	1	...
58	1	...
59	1	...
60	1	...
61	1	...
62	1	...
63	1	...
64	1	...
65	1	...
66	1	...
67	1	...
68	1	...
69	1	...
70	1	...
71	1	...
72	1	...
73	1	...
74	1	...
75	1	...
76	1	...
77	1	...
78	1	...
79	1	...
80	1	...
81	1	...
82	1	...
83	1	...
84	1	...
85	1	...
86	1	...
87	1	...
88	1	...
89	1	...
90	1	...
91	1	...
92	1	...
93	1	...
94	1	...
95	1	...
96	1	...
97	1	...
98	1	...
99	1	...
100	1	...

Herald Tribune SPORTS

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1997

WORLD ROUNDUP

Girardelli Retires

SKING Marc Girardelli, the Austrian skier who skied for Luxembourg, said Monday he was retiring because of bad knees.

Girardelli won 13 Olympic and World Championship medals — the most by a male skier. He also won 46 World Cup races and was World Cup champion five times.

Girardelli, 33, said he damaged an already fragile left knee in a World Cup race in December at Val d'Isere, France. He raced a few days later at Gardena, Italy, but had a poor finish and decided to see doctors.

"After talking with three top specialists, I was advised to leave the sport. They said there was a risk I'd walk on crutches for the rest of my life if I continued," he said.

Girardelli has had a dozen knee operations in his career.

Girardelli won his first World Cup race in 1983 and won World Cup races in all five Alpine disciplines. (AP)

England Wins Test

CRICKET Darren Gough, a pace bowler, took four New Zealand wickets in quick succession as England bowled the home team out for 191 shortly after lunch on the final day of the second test in Wellington to win by an innings and 68 runs.

Gough bowled Kiwi captain Lee Germon, had Blair Pocock brilliantly caught by Nick Knight for 64 and then rapidly removed Nathan Astle and Simon Doull to finish with four wickets for 52 runs and match figures of nine for 92.

Andy Caddick, a New Zealand-born fast paceman, removed the last two batsmen, Geoff Allott and Chris Cairns. (Reuters)

O'Meara Victorious Again



Mark O'Meara hitting an iron on the 14th hole at the Buick.

GOLF Mark O'Meara closed with a three-under par 33 on the back nine of the South Course at Torrey Pines on Sunday to hold off Craig Stadler and win the Buick Invitational, his second straight victory.

O'Meara, who won the AT&T Pebble Beach National Pro-Am the week before, broke out of a tie with Stadler by making a 15-foot birdie putt at the 17th hole. (Reuters)

Bickerstaff Moves to D.C.

BASKETBALL Bernie Bickerstaff resigned Monday as the Denver Nuggets' general manager to become head coach of the Washington Bullets. Bickerstaff, who turns 53 on Tuesday, was on the sideline with head coach Dick Motta when the Bullets won the 1978 NBA title. (AP)

Absent-Minded Contender Aims Higher

By Ira Berkow
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — It was 11 o'clock in the morning — the appointed time he was to arrive at a gym and begin a light workout — then 10 after 11 and 11:30, and still there was no Andrew Golota.

Golota, a 28-year-old who had been ranked among the top five heavyweights in the world until losing consecutive bouts by disqualification for hitting Riddick Bowe below the belt, was scheduled to be at the Windy City boxing gym on the southwest side of Chicago, a neat but traditionally inelegant second-floor gym, which had once been a warehouse.

Golota has just returned to training for a May 3 bout with Jesse Ferguson.

Golota was late. At 11:45, a call was made to the north side home where he lives with his wife and their 5-year-old daughter. His wife, Mariola, answered. "Oh, Andrew left some time ago," she said. "He knows he's supposed to be there. He'll be there. But things happen to Andrew. He was late to our wedding. Both of them. Can you believe it, our own wedding? The first one was in Poland, at the Palace of Marriages, and he decided he wanted the pictures taken before, and not after, the civil ceremony."

"Then we had a church wedding in Chicago, but he had forgotten to confess his sins. So first he went into the church to see the priest and stayed there a long time. My God, what could he have been thinking? Finally Andrew comes out, and we got married."

That was six years ago, and Golota, who at that time moved to Chicago, where Mariola lived, still seems to be catching up.

"Andrew can be a terrific fighter, maybe a champion one day soon," said George Simms, a British trainer, who was working with two young prospects at the gym. "He hits hard and can take a punch, too. But in the ring, he has to keep his lid on. He just can't be going off his trolley, as he did in the two Bowe fights."

Then in walked a large man in a brown leather jacket and blue jeans. He had short brown hair and sharp but not unappealing features, stood about 6 feet 4 inches and weighed about 240 pounds.

"I supposed to be here at 11 o'clock," Golota said.

Except now it was 11:58.

"But still 11," Golota said.

On the walls of the gym were yellowing fight posters, some publicizing cards with Golota, the earliest ones with



"It's easy to hit above the belt on the punching bag," said Andrew Golota, who was disqualified twice last year.

the Polish spelling of his first name, Andrzej, and sites like an outdoor arena in Joliet, Illinois, billed as "Rumble by Starlight."

He was fighting for \$50 a round, a long way from the \$2 million he earned in the second Bowe fight, which is still far from the \$35 million Evander Holyfield will get for his second Mike Tyson heavyweight title fight on May 3.

Golota's fists thumped against the big black punching bag. Patches of sweat blossomed on his pink shirt as he hit above an imaginary waist.

"It's easy to hit above the belt on the punching bag," Golota said. "It's not going anywhere. But in the first fight, I hit him below the belt four times. The second fight, I did it only two times. I make progress."

Golota was 28-0 with 25 knockouts before the disqualification losses to Bowe. In each of those fights Golota was beating the former world heavyweight champion handily, when he unleashed blows that sent Bowe writhing to the

canvas, ending the first fight in the sixth round, and the second in the ninth.

"In the first fight, I hit Bowe low on purpose the first time," Golota said. "He hit me in the back and I feel so much in kidney. I decide, you got to feel something, too. So you don't do anymore."

But to lose two fights in a row by identical disqualifications is strange. "What could you do?" Golota said. "Sometimes you don't think."

His manager, Lou Duva, hollered between rounds in the second fight for him to keep his punches up.

"He was yelling too much," Golota said. "There was so much noise. I could hardly hear him."

He recalled: "The fight was a war. I was angry, I was tired. I don't know. I no can let it happen again."

Golota dreams of the championship belt. "I just want it for a short time," he said. "I don't need it forever."

He is a hero in Poland. He won a bronze medal in the 1988 Olympics, but he was a fugitive there until recently

receiving a suspended jail sentence and a \$7,000 fine on charges of assault and robbery, after a man had apparently begun a fight with Golota in a bar.

Golota said he left the man with only a shiner, his underwear and one shoe, dumping the rest of the man's wardrobe that night into a trash can.

"I was drunk that night," Golota had said. "I not do anything like that if straight. I be careful of my drinking from now on."

"We met when I made a visit to Poland," said Mariola, a law student. "I found Andrew to be very intelligent, very gentle, even. We had a whirlwind romance."

"I remember one bitterly cold night when we were coming out of a nightclub in Warsaw and there was an old grandma sitting on the curb selling roses. Andrew felt bad for her and he bought all the roses she had for me. We had so many roses we couldn't carry them all. So he stuffed them in his jacket. I had tears in my eyes. My Prince Charming."

Toshack Quits as Coach of La Coruna

Reuters

John Toshack quit as coach of La Coruna while the reign of another British coach, Bobby Robson, took a turn for the worse as Barcelona lost a local derby and slipped even further behind Real Madrid, the Spanish league leaders.

Barcelona had a player sent and conceded two penalties as it lost to neighbor Espanyol. Florin Raducioiu converted both penalties to give the smaller of Barcelona's two clubs a 2-0 victory.

Luis Figo was sent off in the first half after receiving two yellow cards. The first was for complaining about the first penalty, given for handball against Fernando Couto. The second penalty came early in the second half after Laurent Blanc brought down Jordi Lardin.

Toshack resigned late Sunday after a 2-2 tie in a Galician derby with Celta Vigo. Augusto Lenoir, the Deportivo president, said Toshack had offered his resignation last week.

Toshack will be replaced on a temporary basis by second team coach Jose Manuel Corral. But Deportivo is likely to sign former Valencia coach Luis Aragonés for next season.

BRAZIL Palmeiras, the defending Sao Paulo champions opened the new season with a 1-1 tie against promoted Sao Jose and blamed the referee, who was

both female and foreign. Canadian Sonia Denoncourt disallowed a goal and sent off Cafu, a Palmeiras defender.

"I can't see any reason to choose a woman for the opening match of the championship," said Sebastiao Lapola, a Palmeiras director.

But Denoncourt, 32, was praised by Sao Jose president Lindonice de Brito

Soccer Roundup

— the only female president of a club in the Sao Paulo championship.

"Her presence was very important. Here in Sao Jose, women have overcome prejudice," she said.

The Sao Paulo federation began using foreign referees for important matches last year to end accusations — usually made by the losing side — that local referees were subject to influences and pressure behind the scenes.

The federation said opening day was a success. The average attendance was 12,047 and the games featuring leading clubs Palmeiras, Corinthians and Santos were sold out, even though they were played over Brazil's carnival weekend.

Innovations included free sandwiches for fans who bought tickets in advance, live music before games and cheerleaders.

The federation continued with its time-out experiment. The coach of one side has the right to call a two-minute break in the 30th minute of the first half and his rival the same right in the second half.

• **FIFA**, soccer's world governing body, is considering two changes to the laws for goalkeepers. It wants to limit the time goalkeepers have to get the ball back into play but make it legal for them to move on the line before a penalty.

Millwall Makes Cuts

Millwall, a London club in England's second division, sacked Jimmy Nicholl, its manager, and Graham Horopt, its chief executive, Monday and transferred 12 players in a £1.5 million (\$2.4 million) cost-cutting exercise.

It asked all remaining staff and players to take a 10 percent cut in wages.

Millwall was relegated from the first division last season. It has debts of about £10 million. Trading in its shares was suspended last month and the club was handed over to administrators who made the cuts Monday. (Reuters)



Bobby Robson, coach of Barcelona, watching his team lose, 2-0.

Hasek Helps Sabres Past The Senators

The Associated Press

The Buffalo Sabres took an early lead against the Ottawa Senators and, once again, goaltender Dominik Hasek protected it.

"We know what kind of goaltender we have," said Ted Nolan, the Sabres coach, after Sunday's 2-1 victory. "He's in the zone right now. He hasn't been just good. He's been great."

The Sabres took a 2-0 lead and Hasek made 32 saves as the Sabres

NHL Roundup

extended their unbeaten streak to seven and took first place in the NHL's Northeast Division.

Jason Dawe scored 1:34 into the game and Derek Plante scored the eventual game-winner 37 seconds into the second period for the Sabres.

Hasek lost the shutout with 6:57 remaining when Sergei Zholtok scored off a rebound with the Senators on the power play.

"He was the difference," Ottawa coach Jacques Martin said of Hasek. "We created a lot of chances and had a strong game. He just made some big saves."

Panthers 4, Rangers 3 Rob Niedermayer and Scott McElroy scored power-play goals as Florida beat visiting New York.

The victory put Florida, which is second in the Atlantic division, four points ahead of the third-place Rangers and one point behind first-place Philadelphia.

Martin Straka and Jody Hull also scored for Florida. Vladimir Vorobiev, Sergei Nemchinov and Adam Graves scored for the Rangers.

"I'm disappointed," said Wayne Gretzky of the Rangers, who had an assist but went goal-less in his career-high 17th straight game.

Stars 2, Kings 1 In Dallas, Neal Broten's goal with 43.1 seconds left in overtime lifted the Stars over Los Angeles.

Kevin Stevens tied the game 1-1 for Los Angeles early in the third period before Broten, the Stars' all-time leading scorer, banked the rebound of Denier Hatcher's shot off goaltender Stephane Fiset and into the net for his third goal of the season.

Pat Verbeek scored the Stars' first goal in the first period on Dallas' first shot. Andy Moog posted his 348th career victory, the most among active goaltenders.

Flames 6, Mighty Ducks 1 In Calgary, Dave Gagner scored two goals and added an assist as the Flames won back-to-back games for the first time in a month.

Gagner's first goal of the night, his 16th of the season, gave Calgary a 3-0 lead 6:03 into the second period. Gagner set up Jonas Hoglund later in the period and scored his second goal of the game midway through the third period on a two-man power play.

"We're playing a little more aggressive as a team right now," Gagner said. "Everybody's moving up in the play and the pace of our game has quickened over the past couple weeks."

Oilers 4, Capitals 1 In Edmonton, Ryan Smyth and Jason Arnott scored power-play goals and Bob Essensa made 30 saves as the Oilers defeated the Capitals.

CURRENCY AND CAPITAL MARKET SERVICES



Peter G. Catranis
Forex & Futures Specialist

Call today for your complimentary copy of my latest research reports, market opinions and performance records. Learn how you can put my 19 years of professional trading experience to work directly for you.

OUTSTANDING Analysis for All Major Markets
EXCEPTIONAL Execution Forex or Futures
COMMISSION Spot FX 2-5 Pip Price Spreads

Prepare for Tomorrow's Major Market Moves by Calling Toll-Free Today

Australia 1800125944 Belgium 080015880 Bermuda 18008784178 Brazil 080011251513 Colombia 980120837
Cyprus 0800605 Denmark 08016132 France 08000902245 Greece 0800112513013
Germany 0130629666 Hong Kong 007229 Ireland 18005552394 Israel 1771000102 Italy 16787822
Japan 0031120509 Korea 003110243 Luxembourg 08004652 Mexico 080006784178 Netherlands 060220887
N.Antilles 18009945757 N.Zealand 0800441880 Portugal 050112632 Singapore 08001202501 S.Africa 08000996337
Spain 900531007 Sweden 020793158 Switzerland 0800897233 Thailand 00180011923056 Turkey 080013219013
United Kingdom 0800956632 United States 18009946757 US-Toll Free +1-4-376-8020 US-Toll Free +1-4-376-8025

BEVERLY HILLS

Investment Manager Stuart Chase offers U.S. and non-U.S. clients investment opportunities in the U.S. and abroad. Learn why these investments can outperform the majority of mutual funds, stocks and bonds. For more information, call Stuart Chase at 310-285-1752. Fax: 310-285-1752. E-mail: stuart@bh.com

24 HOUR FOREIGN EXCHANGE

IG INDEX
IG Index plc, 1 Warwick Row, London SW1E 5ER, Great Britain
Tel: +44-171-896-0022 Fax: +44-171-896-0010

IFEXCO

International Foreign Exchange Corporation

THE RELIABLE PARTNER

SEE US ON NBC TEXT PAGES 355 & 356
Discounted commissions - 24 hour trading desk
Internet site: www.ifexco.ch - Reuters page IFEX

86 rue de la Frontiere - 1206 Geneva - Switzerland
Tel (41) 22 848 7411 - 24hr (41) 22 848 7440 - Fax (41) 22 700 1913

For further details on how to place your listing contact Christopher SEITH in London
Tel: (44) 171 836 48 02 - Fax: (44) 171 240 2254

Herald Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY JOURNAL

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Escorts & Guides

ROYAL PLATINUM SERVICE

ATLANTIC

NEW YORK

(1) 212 785 1919

LONDON PARIS

WORLDWIDE ESCORT SERVICE

++ 44 (0) 7000 77 04 112233

kiss@at-star.com

LE CERCLE

THE ESCORT AGENCY

LONDON 24 HOURS

0171 589 5237

EUROPEAN MODELS ESCORT

Service worldwide, only left top models

LONDON-PARIS-MOSCOW-MADRID

STOCKHOLM-BERLIN-NEW YORK

GENEVA-ZURICH-MILAN-ROME

BRUSSELS-COPENHAGEN-PRAGUE

STANBUL-ATHENS-OSLO-LISBON

DUBLIN-BERLIN-VIENNA-U.S.A.

Office New York 212 387 3993 cards

INTERNATIONAL ESCORTS

World's First 24 Hour Escort Service

Model: Beauty: Charm: Adventure

Multilingual Travel Companions

Hq: 212-765-7886 NY, USA

office@intl-escorts.com

Service worldwide. Credit cards, checks accepted. View video & photos in office.

ROYAL PLATINUM SERVICE

ATLANTIC

NEW YORK

(1) 212 785 1919

LONDON PARIS

WORLDWIDE ESCORT SERVICE

++ 44 (0) 7000 77 04 112233

kiss@at-star.com

LE CERCLE

THE ESCORT AGENCY

LONDON 24 HOURS

0171 589 5237

EUROPEAN MODELS ESCORT

Service worldwide, only left top models

LONDON-PARIS-MOSCOW-MADRID

STOCKHOLM-BERLIN-NEW YORK

GENEVA-ZURICH-MILAN-ROME

BRUSSELS-COPENHAGEN-PRAGUE

STANBUL-ATHENS-OSLO-LISBON

DUBLIN-BERLIN-VIENNA-U.S.A.

Office New York 212 387 3993 cards

INTERNATIONAL ESCORTS

World's First 24 Hour Escort Service

Model: Beauty: Charm: Adventure

Multilingual Travel Companions

Hq: 212-765-7886 NY, USA

office@intl-escorts.com

Service worldwide. Credit cards, checks accepted. View video & photos in office.

AMSTERDAM BERNADETTE

Escort Service & Driver Dates

Tel: 031 63 36 or 031 06 43

HIGH SOCIETY

Executive Escort Service

Germany, Paris, New York, London

Tel: London 0171 256 1033

HEIDI'S HIGH SOCIETY VIENNA/PARIS

COTE D'AZUR & ZURICH - GENF

International Escort & Travel Service

Vienna ++43-1-555104 all credit cards

EUROCONTACT INTL

Top local & travel service worldwide

PARIS/STOCKHOLM/MILAN/ROME

SWITZERLAND/BRUSSELS/LONDON/VIENNA

GENEVA/ZURICH/Paris

Escort Service Vienna ++43-1-212 0431

CHELSEA ESCORT SERVICE

51 Beauchamp Place, London SW1

Tel: 0171-584 5913

MILANO MODEL ESCORT

Service worldwide +39 0248227767

MILAN/ROMA/STOCKHOLM/PARIS

BRUSSELS/LONDON/MADRID/MANCHESTER

